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A CATECHISM

ON THE

Christian Year & The Collects;

INCLUDING THE CHURCH CATECHISM.

BY MISS L. L. ROBINSON,

Author of "The Young Churchman's Second Catechism," and "The Practical Question Book on the Bible."

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN CO.

PUBLISHERS.

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THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN'S HYMNAL

EDITED AND COMPILED BY THE

REV. WARREN W. WALSH, M.A.,

Rector of St. Paul's Church, Medina, N. Y.

THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN'S HYMNAL contains a service for the opening and closing of the Sunday School, the *Venite* and other Anthems pointed for singing, and Hymns selected from various sources with reference to Tune-Books.

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A. CLEVELAND COXE,
Bishop Diocese Western New York.

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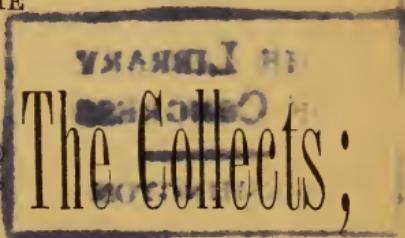
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PREFACE.

In presenting this little book of instruction, of somewhat higher grade than its predecessors, it may be well to forestall attention to the fact that in dealing with important events, minor details have, as a rule, been omitted. Previous study has in all probability fully familiarized the pupil with them, and by their omission, space is gained for the deeper consideration of the event itself. Thus, in the lessons on Christmastide, less prominence is given the incidents connected with the Nativity of our Lord than the great truth of the Incarnation ; so likewise as regards the Crucifixion and the great lesson of the Atonement.

It will also be noticed that the Collects of the Church form a conspicuous feature in the course of study, for the reason that the key-note of the lesson is often found beautifully reflected in these brief suggestive prayers, and attention to this fact is recommended to teachers as helpful in impressing the application of Biblical truths and precepts. The leading idea of the Collect is alone given, in order to bring out more clearly the special petition, grown formal,

perhaps, through long familiarity ; but it will be well to have a Prayer-Book at hand for reference to the form in full.

In view of the truth that a general knowledge of the OLD TESTAMENT is indispensable to a beneficial study of the Gospel and the Church, it is hoped that some such course of instruction will have preceded this book. For that reason it is intended somewhat as a successor to the *Practical Question Book on the Bible* offered two years since, and the author can ask nothing more than that it be received with the same generous and kindly approval.

Grahamton, Ky., 1889.

L. L. R.

A CATECHISM

On the Christian Year and the Collects;

Including the Church Catechism.

FIRST SUNDAY IN ADVENT.

What are the seven great seasons of the Church year?

The seven great seasons of the Church year are Advent, Christmas, Epiphany, Lent, Easter, Whitsuntide and Trinity.

When does the season of Advent begin?

Advent begins on the Sunday nearest S. Andrew's day.

When does S. Andrew's day occur?

S. Andrew's day is the 30th of November.

How long has the season of Advent been observed?

It is believed the Advent season has been observed since the earliest days of the Church.

What is the earliest mention we have of Advent?

A writer in the 4th century mentions Advent as well known at that time.

For what is the season of Advent intended?

The Advent season is intended as a preparation for our true enjoyment of Christmas.

What should be our true enjoyment of Christmas?

Our true enjoyment of Christmas should be the thankful remembrance of our Lord's coming upon earth.

Of what is Advent also continually to remind us?

Advent is also continually to remind us of the promise of our Lord's second coming.

What solemn thought is connected with the second coming of our Lord?

The solemn thought of Judgment is connected with the second coming of our Lord.

With what then should Advent fill all hearts?

Advent should fill all hearts with the desire to be prepared for that Judgment.

Where do we find the special Advent message?

We find the special Advent message in our Lord's own words: "I will come again," "Be ye therefore ready" (S. John xiv, 3), (S. Luke xii, 40).

How can we alone prepare for that day?

We can alone prepare for that day by seeking God's help to overcome the power of sin.

What do we ask in the Collect for the First Sunday in Advent?

In the Collect for the First Sunday in Advent we ask for help to cast away the works of darkness and put upon us the armour of light.

For what is this to prepare us?

This is to prepare us for that last day, when Jesus Christ shall come again in glorious majesty to judge both the quick and the dead.

SECOND SUNDAY IN ADVENT.

What promise is found throughout the Old Testament Scriptures?

The promise of the first coming of Christ is found throughout the Old Testament Scriptures.

How long was it before the fulfilment of this promise?

It was about 4,000 years before the fulfilment of this promise.

What promise is found throughout the New Testament Scriptures?

The promise of the second coming of Christ is found throughout the New Testament Scriptures.

How long has it been since that promise was given?

It has been less than 2,000 years since that promise was given.

What is told us regarding those to whom this second promise is given?

We are told that the faith and hope of many will grow cold (S. Matt. xxiv, 12), (II. S. Pet. iii, 4).

What is one of the special objects of the Advent season?

One of the special objects of the Advent season is the renewing and strengthening of our faith in the promise of our Lord's second coming.

What was God's gift to man through the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ?

God's gift to man through the coming of our

Lord Jesus Christ was the blessed hope of everlasting life (S. John iii, 16).

How may this hope be realized?

This hope may be realized by a steadfast faith in God's word, and the patient waiting for our Lord's second coming.

What did our Lord command in regard to the Scriptures?

Our Lord commanded us to search the Scriptures.

What did He also say of them?

He also said: "They are they which testify of me" (S. John v, 39).

What are we further told of the Scriptures?

We are further told: "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God" (II. Tim. iii, 16).

For what, are we told, the Scriptures were written?

We are told the Scriptures were written for our learning (Rom. xv, 4).

What do we ask in the Collect for the Second Sunday in Advent?

In the Collect for the Second Sunday in Advent, we ask God's help rightly to read, learn and understand the holy Scriptures.

To what will this faithful study of God's Word lead us?

This faithful study of God's Word will lead us to hold fast to the blessed hope of everlasting life there given us.

THIRD SUNDAY IN ADVENT.

By whom was the first coming of Christ long foretold?

The first coming of Christ was long foretold by God's messengers, the prophets.

How did they try to prepare the way for His coming?

They tried to prepare the way for His coming by strengthening the faith and obedience of His people.

Who was the last messenger thus sent?

The last messenger thus sent was S. John the Baptist.

Who was S. John the Baptist?

S. John the Baptist was a priest of the Jewish Church.

What was the message delivered by S. John the Baptist?

The message delivered by S. John the Baptist was: "Repent ye; for the kingdom of Heaven is at hand" (S. Matt. iii, 2).

When was this message delivered?

This message was delivered just before our Lord began His public ministry.

What did S. John mean by the Kingdom of God?

S. John meant that earthly Kingdom which our Lord was to establish through His Church.

Who are now God's messengers to proclaim the second coming of Christ?

God's messengers who now proclaim the second coming of Christ, are those whom He has placed in charge of His Church.

What are these messengers called in the Collect for the Third Sunday in Advent?

These messengers are called "ministers and stewards of God's mysteries."

What are the mysteries of God?

The mysteries of God are the great truths revealed to us through His Word and His Church.

What do we ask of our Lord in this Collect?

We ask of our Lord in this Collect that His messengers may make ready the way for His second coming as did those of old for His first.

How are they to make ready His way?

They are to make ready His way, by turning the hearts of the disobedient to wisdom and truth.

What will they thus be made?

They will thus be made an acceptable people in God's sight, and prepared for the Judgment to come.

FOURTH SUNDAY IN ADVENT.

What was the great purpose of our Lord's first coming?

The great purpose of our Lord's first coming was to deliver man from the power of sin.

When will the world be wholly delivered from the power of sin?

The world will not be delivered wholly from the power of sin till the second coming of our Lord when all things shall be accomplished (I Cor. xv, 23-25).

What is the work appointed the followers of Christ till His coming again?

The work appointed the followers of Christ till His coming again is the spread of His Kingdom on earth.

What is the great obstacle to the spread of Christ's Kingdom on earth?

The great obstacle in the spread of Christ's Kingdom on earth is the continual warfare with sin.

What is the Church on earth therefore called?

The Church on earth is therefore called the Church militant.

What does militant mean?

Militant means engaged in warfare.

What do we believe of those who pass away before the second coming of our Lord?

We believe that those who pass away before the second coming of our Lord, also await with us that coming.

Where do we believe the souls of the righteous thus await our Lord's coming?

We believe the souls of the righteous thus await our Lord's coming in that place which He called Paradise (S. Luke xxiii, 43).

In what therefore are the souls of the departed and those on earth still united?

The souls of the departed and those on earth are still united in this waiting for the coming of our Lord (I Thess. iv, 13-17).

What is the prayer which unites the Church on earth and in Paradise as one?

The prayer which unites the Church on earth and in Paradise as one, is the prayer for the speedy coming of our Lord, when all things shall be made perfect.

What can alone sustain us in the warfare with sin till the coming of our Lord?

The power of God can alone sustain us in the warfare with sin.

What do we ask in the Collect for the Fourth Sunday in Advent?

In the Collect for the Fourth Sunday in Advent, we ask that God will manifest His power, and come among us to aid and succour us.

Why is this prayer especially appropriate at this time?

This prayer is especially appropriate at this time, because we are so soon to commemorate the day when God did indeed come among us to save us from our sins.

FIRST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.

What great truth does Christmas commemorate?

Christmas commemorates the Incarnation of the Son of God.

What does incarnation mean?

Incarnation means taking the form of flesh, or man.

What are we told of the Son of God before He thus took upon Him the form of man?

We are told that the Son of God had ever dwelt with His Father in Heaven (S. John i, 1).

What is also told us of the Son?

We are told that the Son was one and equal with the Father (S. John i, 1).

To whom was the promise of the coming of the Son of God first given?

The promise of the coming of the Son of God was first given to Adam and Eve.

When was this promise given to Adam and Eve?

This promise was given to Adam and Eve after they had sinned against God.

By whom had Adam and Eve been tempted?

Adam and Eve had been tempted by the evil one under the form of a serpent.

Who first yielded to the influence of the serpent?

Eve first yielded to the influence of the serpent.

What promise did God then give?

God then gave the promise that the seed of the woman should bruise the serpent's head (Gen. iii, 15).

What was here meant by the “Serpent?”

“The “Serpent” here meant the power of sin, or the evil one.

What was meant by the “Seed of the woman?”

The “seed of the woman” meant one who should be born of a woman, yet who should be able to destroy the power of sin.

Who alone could thus save man from the power and consequences of sin?

God alone could thus save man from the power and consequences of sin.

How did God determine to accomplish this great work for man?

God determined to accomplish this great work for man by sending His own Son into the world.

What had mankind lost by the sin of Adam and Eve?

By the sin of Adam and Eve, mankind had lost their birthright as the children of God.

How was this to be restored to us?

This was to be restored to us only through Him who should destroy that which sin had done (Rom. viii, 17).

What do we ask in the Collect for the First Sunday after Christmas?

In the Collect for the First Sunday after Christmas, we ask that as the Son of God at this time took our nature upon Him, we may become the children of God through the renewing of His Holy Spirit within us (Rom. viii, 14).

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.

Through whom was the second promise concerning the coming of the Son of God given?

The second promise concerning the coming of the Son of God was given through the patriarch Jacob.

What was the promise given through Jacob?

The promise given through Jacob foretold that the Saviour should be born of the tribe of Judah (Gen. xlix, 10).

Of what great descendant of Judah was it foretold later that Christ should be born?

It was foretold later that Christ should be born of the family of King David, the greatest descendant of Judah (Is. vii, 13. xi, 1).

Who was chosen to be the Woman mentioned in the first promise given us of Christ?

A Virgin named Mary of the family of King David, was chosen to be the Woman mentioned in the first promise given us of Christ.

Who was sent to announce to Mary this great purpose of God?

The Angel Gabriel was sent to announce to Mary this great purpose (S. Luke i, 26).

How did Mary receive the wonderful message?

Mary received the wonderful message with faith in God's word, and humble acceptance of His will (S. Luke i, 38).

What day is kept in memory of this great event?

The twenty-fifth of March, called the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, is kept in memory of this great event.

What holy day occurs on the First of January?

The Circumcision of our Lord is commemorated on the first of January.

Of what does this day remind us?

This day reminds us that our Lord even in infancy, submitted Himself to the law of God.

What was this law of God?

This law of God required that every male child should thus be received into His Church when eight years old.

How long had this law been observed by the people of God?

This law had been observed by the people of God for about 200 years.

To whom had God first given this law?

This law was first given to Abraham, the father of God's chosen people (Gen. xvii, 10).

What Collect is given us for the Second Sunday after Christmas?

The same Collect used on the Day of Circumcision is given us for the Second Sunday after Christmas.

What do we ask in that Collect?

We ask that as Christ, for our sake, became obedient to the law, we, for His sake, may ever obey God's will in all things.

FIRST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.

On what day is the Feast of Epiphany kept?

The Feast of Epiphany is kept on the 6th day of January.

What is the meaning of Epiphany?

Epiphany means manifestation.

What particular manifestation is remembered on the day of Epiphany?

The manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles is remembered on the day of Epiphany.

Who were the Gentiles?

The Gentiles were heathen nations, having no covenant relation with God.

What people had expected to claim Christ alone as their Messiah?

God's chosen people, the Jews, had expected to claim Christ alone as their Messiah.

How was the birth of Christ manifested to the Gentiles?

The birth of Christ was manifested to the Gentiles by a Star.

By whom had an early prophecy of this Star been given?

An early prophecy of this Star had been given by Moses (Num. xxiv, 17).

By whom was the Star seen and understood?

The Star was seen and understood by wise men among the Gentiles (S. Matt. ii, 1-2).

What did the wise men do?

The wise men arose at once and followed the Star which moved before them.

For Whom did the wise men enquire as they journeyed?

The wise men enquired as they journeyed: "Where is He that is born King of the Jews" (S. Matt. ii, 2).

Where did the Star lead them?

The Star led them to the town of Bethlehem, in Judea.

Whom did they find in Bethlehem?

They found the young Child, and Mary, His mother (S. Matt. ii, 11).

What Name had been appointed the Christ Child before His birth?

The Name JESUS, (a Saviour) had been appointed the Christ Child before His birth. (S. Luke i, 31).

Who was the protector of Mary and the infant Jesus?

Joseph, the husband of Mary, was the protector of the infant Jesus (S. Matt. ii, 13).

Where was the childhood of Jesus passed?

The childhood of Jesus was passed with Mary and Joseph in the town of Nazareth (S. Luke ii, 39-40).

To what are our thoughts directed all through the Epiphany season?

All through the Epiphany season our thoughts

are directed to the various ways in which our Saviour manifested His divine power.

What was the first manifestation of this divine power?

The first manifestation of this divine power was His interview with learned men in the Temple, when only twelve years old (S. Luke ii, 46).

What do we learn from the words spoken to His mother on that occasion?

By the words spoken to His mother on that occasion, we learn our Lord's desire to do always those things which were pleasing to His heavenly Father (S. Luke ii, 49).

What do we ask in the Collect for the First Sunday after Epiphany?

In the Collect for the First Sunday after Epiphany, we ask that we too may know what things we ought to do, and for power always to do them.

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.

At what age did our Lord begin His public ministry to man?

Our Lord began His public ministry to man when about thirty years old (S. Luke iii, 23).

How had His life up to this time been spent?

His life up to this time had doubtless been spent in the quiet home at Nazareth.

What had His words in childhood revealed?

His words in childhood had revealed His knowledge of God as His Father, and His own mission on earth (S. Luke ii, 49).

By what act did Jesus begin His public ministry?

Jesus began His public ministry by receiving Baptism?

From whose hand did Jesus receive Baptism?

Jesus received Baptism from the hand of S. John the Baptist (S. Matt. iii, 13).

In what words did S. John show his knowledge of Jesus as the promised Messiah?

S. John showed his knowledge of Jesus as the promised Messiah, in the words: "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world."

What did S. John also declare?

S. John also declared that he was not worthy to baptize our Lord (S. Matt. iii, 14).

What did our Lord answer?

Our Lord answered: "Suffer it to be so now" (S. Matt. iii, 15).

What manifestation of the holy Trinity was given at the time of our Lord's Baptism?

At the time of our Lord's Baptism, the Voice of God the Father was heard, and the Holy Ghost descended upon the Son, in the form of a dove (S. Matt. iii, 16, 17).

What did the Voice of God proclaim?

The Voice of God proclaimed: "This is my beloved Son" (S. Matt. iii, 17).

How did our Lord manifest His divine power soon after His Baptism?

Our Lord manifested His divine power soon after His Baptism by performing His first miracle (S. John ii, 11).

Where was this first miracle wrought?

This first miracle was wrought in the little town of Cana in Galilee (S. John ii, 1).

What was this miracle?

This miracle was the turning of water into wine (S. John ii, 9).

What was employed by our Lord in working this miracle?

Nothing was employed by our Lord in working this miracle but His divine will.

What do we learn from this miracle?

We learn from this miracle that all things in heaven and earth are subject to the will of God.

What comforting lesson may we also learn?

We may also learn that God's ear is open to supplications, even in earthly matters.

What do we therefore ask in the Collect for the Second Sunday after Epiphany?

In the Collect for the Second Sunday after Epiphany, we ask that God who governeth all things in Heaven and earth will mercifully hear our prayers, and grant us His peace.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.

What was the second miracle by which our Lord manifested His divine power?

The second miracle by which our Lord manifested His divine power, was the cure of the sick and dying (S. John iii, 50, 54).

What incurable disease was regarded by the Jews as a type of sin?

The incurable disease of leprosy was regarded by the Jews as a type of sin.

How did Jesus manifest His power over this disease?

Jesus manifested His power over this disease by healing all who came to Him.

What means did our Lord employ in such miracles?

Our Lord employed in such miracles only His word or His touch.

How did He evince His reverence for the laws of God, as taught by Moses?

He evinced His reverence for the laws of God as taught by Moses, by frequently enjoining them on those He healed (S. Matt. viii, 4).

How did He Himself observe them?

He observed them Himself both in His teachings and in His attendance at the Temple and Synagogue as commanded.

But what did Christ teach concerning the law of God?

Christ taught that the law of God was not to be supplanted by the devices of man.

How did this teaching offend the priests and rulers of the Jewish Church?

This teaching offended the priests and rulers of the Jewish Church by showing how far they had departed from the pure law of God.

By what new declaration did our Lord also offend the Jewish people?

Our Lord also offended the Jewish people by declaring that all nations were now to be admitted to the Kingdom of God (S. Matt. viii, 11).

What did He say of those who had abused their high calling as children of God?

He said of those who had abused their high

calling, that they should be cast out of God's Kingdom (S. Matt. viii, 12).

What was the feeling aroused toward our Lord by this teaching?

A feeling of great hatred was aroused toward our Lord by this teaching.

By whom was this hatred mainly felt?

This hatred was mainly felt by the priests, and bigoted Jewish teachers.

How was our Lord regarded by the poor and lowly?

By the poor and lowly our Lord was regarded with increasing love.

How was His love and compassion continually shown for them?

His love and compassion was continually shown in healing their infirmities and ministering to their necessities.

What do we ask in the Collect for the Third Sunday after Epiphany?

In the Collect for the Third Sunday after Epiphany we ask that God will still mercifully look upon our infirmities, and His hand be stretched out to help and defend us in all dangers and necessities.

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.

What next manifestation of our Lord's power is brought before us?

The next manifestation of our Lord's power is His control over the forces of nature.

In what miracle was this control manifested?

This control was manifested in the miracle in which the wind and waves obeyed His command (S. Matt. viii, 23-26).

By what fact are we assured in this instance of our Lord's human nature?

We are assured of our Lord's human nature by the fact that He was roused from sleep to perform this miracle (S. Matt. viii, 24).

By what are we here reminded of the ever-wakeful spirit of God?

We are here reminded of the ever-wakeful spirit of God by our Lord's rebuke to His disciples: "Why are ye fearful, O ye of little faith" (S. Matt. viii, 26).

What further manifestation of our Lord's power is given us?

A further manifestation of our Lord's power is given us in His control over evil spirits.

In what way does man become subject to evil spirits?

Man become subject to evil spirits when they take possession of the human heart.

What power can alone release man from this control of evil?

God's power can alone release man from this control of evil.

What remarkable acknowledgment of our Lord was made by evil spirits?

A remarkable acknowledgment of our Lord was made by evil spirits who cried out at His approach—"Jesus thou Son of God" (S. Matt. viii, 29).

What did they also ask?

They also asked—"Art Thou come hither to torment us before the time?"

What does this question admit?

This question admits a time when all spirits of evil will be under the dominion of Christ, as promised (I. Cor. xv, 24, 25).

In what was our Lord's power further shown in the miracle here recorded?

In the miracle here recorded, our Lord's power was also shown in His control over the brute creation.

How was this power manifested?

This power was manifested by His permission to the evil spirits to enter a herd of swine (S. Matt. viii, 32).

What may this act have been intended to teach us?

This act may have been intended to teach us that under the influence of evil spirits, man's nature may be reduced to that of brutes.

What do we ask in the Collect for the Fourth Sunday after Epiphany?

In the Collect for the Fourth Sunday after Epiphany we ask that God knowing the weakness of our human nature, will grant us His strength and protection against all dangers and temptations.

FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.

What was the visible effect of our Lord's ministry?

The visible effect of our Lord's ministry was to gather about Him many followers.

Did these followers all believe in Him as the promised Saviour?

No; many of these followers refused to believe in Him as the promised Saviour.

What had the Jews expected of this Saviour, or Messiah?

The Jews had expected the Messiah to come as a great earthly king.

By what were they blinded and disappointed?

They were blinded and disappointed by the lowly life our Lord had chosen.

What had Jesus openly declared?

Jesus had openly declared that His Kingdom was to be a spiritual, not a worldly one (S. John xviii, 36).

What did He also teach concerning this kingdom?

He also taught that this kingdom was to be a far greater one than that of the Jewish nation, and open to the whole world.

What were those followers called who believed in our Lord?

Those followers who believed in our Lord were called His disciples.

Whom had He chosen to be His special friends and companions?

He had chosen twelve men to be His special friends and companions (S. Mark iii, 14).

From what class of men were these chosen disciples?

These chosen disciples were hard-working men from the lowly walks of life.

For what purpose had Jesus chosen these twelve?

Jesus had chosen these twelve that they might the more thoroughly learn of Him, and become the founders of His earthly kingdom (S. Mark iii, 14).

What were they therefore to be?

They were therefore to be His messengers, or apostles.

What had He told them His earthly kingdom was to be?

He had told them His earthly kingdom was to

be the Church He had come to establish (S. Matt. xvi, 18, 19).

What did our Lord foretell concerning many who should come into His Church?

Our Lord foretold that many should come into His Church who should prove false and unworthy (S. Matt. xiii, 24).

By whom, did He say, the evil seed would be continually sown?

He said the evil seed would be continually sown by Satan, the enemy of God and man (S. Matt. xiii, 28).

How long did our Lord say this evil would continue?

Our Lord said this evil would continue till He should come again to gather His harvest, and separate the good and the evil forever (S. Matt. xiii, 30).

For what do we pray in the Collect for the Fifth Sunday after Epiphany?

In the Collect for the Fifth Sunday after Epiphany, we pray that God will keep His Church continually, and defend it from all evil.

SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.

What did our Lord now begin to reveal more clearly to His disciples?

Our Lord now began to reveal more clearly to His disciples that He was in truth the Christ, the promised Messiah.

What did He also foretell?

He also foretold that many would try to deceive them, and many false Christs would arise (S. Matt. xxiv, 24).

Of what great Day did He frequently tell them?

He frequently told them of the great Day when He should return again to judge the world (S. Matt. xxiv, 30, 31).

What was to be accomplished before that time?

Before that time, His kingdom was to be established in all the world, and the Gospel preached to all nations.

What was this Gospel message?

The Gospel message was the great truth that the Son of God had come into the world that all men by Him might have everlasting life (S. John iii, 16).

How had mankind been alienated from God?
Mankind had been alienated from God by sin.

What had God declared should be the penalty of sin?

God had declared that death should be the penalty of sin (Gen. ii, 17).

Since all men had sinned, to what were all men condemned?

Since all men had sinned, all men were condemned to die (I Cor. xv, 22).

What was, therefore, the great purpose of our Saviour's coming upon earth?

The great purpose of our Saviour's coming upon earth was to reconcile God and man, and to pay the penalty for sin (Col. i, 20-22).

How could the Son of God alone pay this penalty?

The Son of God could alone pay this penalty, by taking upon Himself the nature of man, and dying as man.

To what would He thus be subject?

He would thus be subject to all the temptations through which man had fallen.

Who had thus sent the Son into the world that all men might be saved?

God the Father had sent His Son into the world that all men might be saved (S. John iii, 16).

What is thus taught us of the Father?

We are thus taught the great love of the Father for mankind.

How was the love of the Son manifested?

The love of the Son was manifested in that He came willingly to offer Himself a sacrifice for man (I. Pet. ii, 24).

What do we ask in the Collect for the Sixth Sunday after Epiphany?

In the Collect for the Sixth Sunday after Epiphany we ask that as God's blessed Son came into the world to make us the Sons of God, we may, like Him, live pure and holy lives till He comes again to receive us into His eternal kingdom.

SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.

How did Jesus make His teachings clearer to the people?

Jesus made His teachings clearer by the use of impressive parables.

What did He reveal through many of these parables?

Through many of these parables He revealed that the Gentiles who should come unto God through Him, would be equal with the Jews (S. Matt. xx).

How were such parables received?

Such parables were received with indignation

by the Jews, as an offence to their nation and their religion.

What did they arouse among the leaders of the Jewish people?

They aroused increasing hatred and enmity toward Jesus.

Who became His bitterest enemies?

The Priests of the Jewish Church became His bitterest enemies.

What prominent religious sect also opposed Him?

The religious sect called Pharisees also opposed Him.

By what other bigoted class was He likewise hated?

He was likewise hated by the bigoted class known as Scribes.

How did our Lord incur the hatred of these His enemies?

Our Lord incurred the hatred of these His enemies, by openly declaring their sins and hypocrisy (S. Matt. xxiii).

What did He especially denounce?

He especially denounced their perversion of God's law, and their oppression of the poor (S. Matt. xxiii, 14, 15).

How was Jesus regarded by the poorer people?

Jesus was regarded by the poorer people with increasing love and reverence.

What comforting assurance was continually given them?

The comforting assurance was continually given them, that the poor and lowly are dear in God's sight.

What did our Lord also teach them?

Our Lord also taught them that trials patiently accepted are a preparation for eternal joy (S. Matt. v, 3-5).

What do we ask in the Collect for Septuagesima Sunday?

In the Collect for Septuagesima Sunday we ask that we who are justly punished here for our offences, may be finally delivered, and our prayers heard.

From what is the name Septuagesima derived?

The name Septuagesima is derived from the Latin word *Septua* (seventy), and is to remind us that we are within seventy days of Easter.

SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.

What was the most impressive of our Lord's miracles?

The most impressive of our Lord's miracles was that of raising the dead.

In what instance did this miracle attract the widest notice?

This miracle attracted the widest notice in the resurrection of Lazarus.

Why did the resurrection of Lazarus attract this attention?

The resurrection of Lazarus attracted this attention because he was widely known, and had been mourned as dead four days (S. John xi).

What was the effect of this miracle?

The effect of this miracle was to lead many to believe on Jesus (S. John xi, 45).

What was the effect on others?

The effect on others was an increase of jealousy and hatred.

What was done by the chief Priests and Pharisees?

The chief Priests and Pharisees called together a council to decide what step should be taken against Jesus (S. John xi, 47).

What was declared of Jesus in this council?

It was declared of Jesus in this council: "If we let Him alone, all men will believe on Him" (S. John xi, 48).

Through whom did the spirit of prophecy speak to the assembly?

The spirit of prophecy spoke through Caiaphas the High Priest.

What was declared through him?

It was declared through him that Jesus should die for the Jewish nation, and not for that nation only, but for all people.

What was declared would be the effect of that death?

It was declared that the effect of that death would be to gather together in one all the children of God (S. John xi, 52).

What did the council determine?

The council determined to seek an opportunity when they might put Jesus to death.

Was this decision made in deference of the prophecy of Caiaphas?

No; this decision was made only through hatred and jealousy.

What belief was commonly taught by the Pharisees?

The belief commonly taught by the Pharisees, was that men would be saved through their alms and long prayers (S. Matt. xxiii).

What did our Lord teach in opposition to this?

Our Lord taught that works without faith and holiness are worthless.

What do we ask in the Collect for Sexagesima Sunday?

In the Collect for Sexagesima Sunday we ask

that as we put not our trust in anything that we do, we may be saved and defended by the power of God.

What does Sexagesima mean?

Sexagesima is derived from the Latin word meaning sixty, and reminds us that we are within sixty days of Easter.

QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY.

Of what did Jesus now begin to speak plainly to His Apostles?

Jesus now began to speak plainly to His Apostles of the death He was to suffer (S. Luke xviii, 31).

What did He also teach them concerning that great event?

He also taught them that it was for this purpose that He had come into the world.

In what did He manifest His knowledge of coming events?

He manifested His knowledge of coming events, by foretelling fully the manner and details of His death (S. Luke xviii, 32, 33).

What further revelation did He give?

He revealed further that on the third day He would rise again (S. Luke xviii, 33).

Which of the twelve Apostles were the most constant companions of Jesus?

SS. Peter, James and John, were the most constant companions of Jesus.

What remarkable scene were these three permitted to witness?

These three were permitted to witness the remarkable scene of the Transfiguration of Christ (S. Matt. xvii.).

What was this Transfiguration?

This Transfiguration was the appearance of His human body shining with the glory of a heavenly Being.

Where did this scene occur?

This scene occurred on a high mountain, apart from the crowd, and probably at night (S. Luke ix, 37).

Who appeared with our Lord while He was thus Transfigured?

The forms of Moses and Elias appeared with our Lord while he was thus Transfigured (S. Matt. xvii, 3).

Of what did the three converse?

The three conversed of the approaching sacrifice of our Lord (S. Luke ix, 31).

How had Moses long been regarded by the Jews?

Moses had long been regarded by the Jews as the representative of the law of God (Ex. xix).

How was Elias (or Elijah) regarded?

Elias was regarded as the representative of the Prophets (Mal. iv, 5).

What had our Lord long since announced?

Our Lord had long since announced that He had come to fulfil the law and the prophets (S. Matt. v, 17).

What was the great motive underlying all our Lord's work?

The great motive underlying all our Lord's work was His exceeding love to man (I. John iii, 16).

For what do we ask in the Collect for Quinquagesima Sunday?

In the Collect for Quinquagesima Sunday, we ask that God will pour into our hearts the gift of loving charity, without which our works are worthless.

Of what is the name Quinquagesima to remind us?

The name Quinquagesima is to remind us that we are within fifty days of Easter.

FIRST SUNDAY IN LENT.

What memorable event in the Lord's life had immediately followed His Baptism?

Immediately after His Baptism our Lord withdrew to a lonely wilderness, for a long and solitary fast (S. Matt. iv).

For what was this season of prayer and fasting probably a preparation?

This season of prayer and fasting, was probably a preparation of His human nature for the great work before Him.

How had such seasons of retirement long been regarded?

Such seasons of retirement had long been regarded as a means of closer communion with God.

What was the physical condition of our Lord after the forty days thus spent?

After the forty days thus spent, our Lord's human nature was sorely exhausted (S. Matt. iv, 2).

How did the great enemy of God and man seek to take advantage of this condition?

The great enemy of God and man sought to take advantage of this condition, by a subtle temptation of Jesus (S. Luke iv, 3).

To what was our Lord's human nature thus exposed?

Our Lord's human nature was thus exposed to a threefold temptation (S. Luke iv, 4-7).

To what did these temptations appeal?

These temptations appealed to the seductions of the world, the flesh, and the devil.

How were they met by our Lord?

They were met by a spirit of brave resistance and victory (S. Luke iv, 8).

With what did He strengthen His resistance of Satan?

He strengthened His resistance of Satan by holding up the written Word of God (S. Luke iv, 4, 8, 12).

How is this event of our Lord's fasting and temptation commemorated by His followers?

This event of our Lord's fasting and temptation, is commemorated by His followers in the observance of the season called Lent.

How long has this season been observed?

This season is believed to have been observed since the earliest ages of the Church.

How should the season of Lent be observed?

The season of Lent should be observed by a voluntary withdrawal from worldly indulgences, and the exercise of increased abstinence and prayer.

What do we ask in the Collect for the First Sunday in Lent?

In the Collect for the First Sunday in Lent, we ask for grace to use such abstinence, that the flesh being subdued to the spirit, we may obey the dictates of God and true holiness.

SECOND SUNDAY IN LENT.

In what may did our Lord continually attest His reverence for God's established Church?

Our Lord continually attested His reverence for God's established Church, by the observance of its rites and seasons.

What was the most solemn day in the Jewish Church year?

The most solemn day in the Jewish Church year, was the great Day of Atonement (Lev. xvi).

By what is this great day said to have been preceded?

This great day is said to have been preceded by a period of forty days of preparation.

How was the Day of Atonement observed by the Jewish people?

The Day of Atonement was observed by the Jewish people, as one of unbroken fasting and prayer.

What solemn office was performed by the High Priest on this Day?

On this Day the High Priest entered the Holy of Holies, to offer an atonement for the sins of his people.

What had been one of God's earliest revelations to man?

One of God's earliest revelations to man had been, that without the shedding of blood there is no remission of sin (Lev. xvii, 11).

What therefore was presented to God by the High Priest on the Day of Atonement?

The blood of animals slain as a sacrifice for sin, was presented to God by the High Priest on the Day of Atonement.

What was the great festival of the Jewish Church year?

The great festival of the Jewish Church year was the feast of the Passover.

Of what was the feast of the Passover a commemoration?

The feast of the Passover was a commemoration of the deliverance of God's people from bondage and death (Ex. xii).

What was the principal feature of the Passover Feast?

The principal feature of the Passover Feast, was the paschal lamb which was slain and eaten in every household.

How did our Lord attest His reverence for the observance of the Passover?

Our Lord attested His reverence for the observance of the Passover, by His constant attendance during its celebration.

What was the effect of the piety and purity of our Lord's outward life on His enemies?

The effect of the piety and purity of our Lord's life, was to increase the malice of His enemies.

To what did this malice prompt them?

This malice prompted them to many efforts to tempt Him to some unbecoming word or act (S. Luke xx, 20).

What was their object in this?

Their object was thus to find something of which to accuse Him.

For what do we ask in the Collect for the Second Sunday in Lent?

In the Collect for the Second Sunday in Lent, we ask that being of ourselves powerless, God will keep us both in soul and body and defend us from all adversities.

THIRD SUNDAY IN LENT.

What was the greatest insult cast upon our Lord by His enemies?

The greatest insult cast upon our Lord, was the accusation that His wonderful works were performed through the assistance of the devil (S. Luke xi, 15).

Why was this charge made?

This charge was made in the effort to explain our Lord's miracles.

What was the increasing effect of these miracles?

The increasing effect of these miracles was the

turning of many hearts to Jesus, and belief in His word.

What notable miracles was He performing daily?

He was performing daily the cure of the blind, the lame, the dumb and the most hopeless maladies.

In what spirit did Jesus receive the malice of His enemies?

Jesus received the malice of His enemies, in a spirit of sublime patience and dignity.

How did they endeavor to ensnare His words?

They endeavored to ensnare His words by many puzzling and compromising questions (S. Mark xii, 13-27).

How were such questions met?

Such questions were met with answers that confused and often convicted the questioners (S. Mark xii, 34).

What frequent charge of a breach of God's law was brought against Jesus?

A frequent charge was brought against Jesus of disregard of the Sabbath Day.

Why was this charge brought against Him?

This charge was brought against Him, because He healed many sick and afflicted ones on that day (S. Luke xiii, 14).

What was taught by our Lord in reply to this charge?

In reply to this charge our Lord taught, that

the truest service of God is manifested in love toward our fellow man (S. Luke xiii, 15, 16).

How were such teachings received by the priests and rulers of the people?

These teachings were received with indignation and resentment by the priests and rulers (S. Luke vi, 11).

Of what did they accuse Him?

They accused Him of blasphemy and presumption (S. John viii, 12-59).

What do we ask in the Collect for the Third Sunday in Lent?

In the Collect for the Third Sunday in Lent we ask for God's protection and defense against all enemies.

FOURTH SUNDAY IN LENT.

By what remarkable miracle was our Lord's compassion for His followers twice shown?

Our Lord's compassion for His followers, was twice shown by the miraculous feeding of a large multitude (S. Matt. xv, 32), (S. John vi, 5).

What was declared on one occasion by those who witnessed this miracle?

It was declared by those who witnessed this miracle: "This is of a truth that Prophet that should come into the world" (S. John vi, 14).

What did the people now desire to do?

The people now desired to make Jesus their King by force (S. John vi, 15).

How did Jesus thwart this desire?

Jesus thwarted this desire by absenting Himself from their midst (S. John vi, 15).

To what did the miracle of feeding prompt the people, later?

The miracle of feeding prompted later the assembly of a large crowd who sought Jesus for food (S. John vi, 24-26).

Of what did He now teach them?

He now taught them of the spiritual food which He had come to give unto the world.

What did the people ask of Jesus?

The people asked of Jesus a sign or proof of His power such as God had shown through Moses.

To what especial miracle of that time did they refer?

They referred to the miracle of the Manna which had rained down as bread from Heaven (S. John vi, 30, 31).

What did Jesus answer?

Jesus answered: "Verily, verily I say unto you, my Father giveth you the true Bread of Heaven" (S. John vi, 32).

What did those about Him then ask?

Those about Him then asked: "Lord evermore give us that Bread" (S. John vi, 34).

What was our Lord's reply?

Our Lord's reply was: "I am the Bread of life; he that cometh to me shall never hunger" (S. John vi, 35).

What did He further say?

He further said: "The Bread that I will give is my Flesh, which I will give for the life of the world" (S. John vi, 51).

What did He say further?

He said further: "My Flesh is meat indeed, and my Blood is drink indeed: Whoso eateth my Flesh and drinketh my Blood, hath eternal life" (S. John vi, 53, 55).

To what did these words of our Lord refer?

These words of our Lord referred to the death He was to suffer for the world.

How were they received by His hearers?

They were misunderstood by many of His hearers who left Him in scorn and doubt (S. John vi, 66).

What did our Lord nevertheless assert?

Our Lord nevertheless asserted: "The words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life" (S. John vi, 63).

What do we ask in the Collect for the Fourth Sunday in Lent?

In the Collect for the Fourth Sunday in Lent we ask that we who worthily deserve to be punished for our sins, may mercifully be spared through that Lord and Saviour Who gave Himself for us.

FIFTH SUNDAY IN LENT.

What was the occasion of our Lord's last visit to Jerusalem?

Our Lord's last visit to Jerusalem was to attend the celebration of the Passover (S. John xii, 12).

By what was the Passover Feast always attended in the city?

The Passover Feast was always attended by the gathering of great crowds from all nations, to witness the festivities.

How was our Lord's entrance into the city made notable on this occasion?

Our Lord's entrance into the city on this occasion was made notable, by the fact that He rode.

Of what did He make use for this purpose?

He made use for this purpose of the colt of an ass, never yet ridden by man (S. Mark xi, 3).

By whom had this scene been foretold long before?

This scene had been foretold long before by the prophet Zechariah (Zech. ix, 9).

By whom was Jesus accompanied?

Jesus was accompanied by His disciples and a great crowd of followers (S. Matt. xxi, 9).

Who came forth from the city to meet Him?

An eager and admiring throng came forth from the city to meet Him.

How did the multitude manifest their enthusiasm?

The multitude manifested their enthusiasm, by strewing His path with their garments and palm branches (S. Matt. xxi, 8).

To whom was such homage usually alone offered?

Such homage was usually offered alone to kings or conquerors.

With what salutation was our Lord greeted?

Our Lord was greeted with the salutation: "Hosanna to the Son of David; blessed is He that cometh in the Name of the Lord!"

Who joined in this shout of welcome?

Little children in the Temple joined this shout of welcome (S. Matt. xxi, 15).

What did all this awaken, in the hearts of the enemies of Jesus?

All this awakened in the hearts of the enemies of Jesus the bitterest jealousy and hatred (S. Matt. xxi, 15, 16).

Of what did Jesus remind them?

Jesus reminded them of the prophecies of old, foretelling such homage to the Son of God (S. Matt. xxi, 16).

What memorable act marked this visit of our Lord to Jerusalem?

The visit of our Lord to Jerusalem was marked by His driving from the Temple those who dishonored and polluted it (S. Matt. xxi, 12).

What word of God did He recall to them?

He recalled to them the word of God: "My house shall be called the house of Prayer" (S. Matt. xxi, 13).

What did He accuse them of having made it?

He accused them of having made it a den of thieves (S. Matt. xxi, 13).

What did the enemies of Jesus now determine?

The enemies of Jesus now determined to put Him to death without delay (S. Mark xi, 18).

What alone prevented the execution of this design?

Fear of the people alone prevented this design.

What do we ask in the Collect for the Fifth Sunday in Lent?

In the Collect for the Fifth Sunday in Lent, we ask that God's people may ever be preserved from all evil both in body and soul, through Jesus Christ.

THE SUNDAY NEXT BEFORE EASTER.

On what day of the week did our Lord's triumphant entry into Jerusalem occur?

Our Lord's triumphant entry into Jerusalem occurred probably on the first day of the week.

What is this Sunday therefore called?

This Sunday is therefore called Palm Sunday, in memory of that event.

On what day was the Passover Feast celebrated?

The Passover Feast was celebrated on the following Thursday, at evening.

Where and with whom did our Lord prepare to keep the Passover?

Our Lord prepared to keep the Passover with His twelve Apostles, in a quiet upper chamber (S. Matt. xxvi, 20).

What did He here reveal to them?

He here revealed to them that the time had come when He was to be put to death.

What did He also tell them?

He also told them that He was to be betrayed into the hands of His enemies by one of their own number (S. Matt. xxvi, 21, 24).

How were His words received?

His words were received with exceeding sorrow, by eleven of the twelve (S. Matt. xxvi, 22).

What did our Lord now ordain?

Our Lord now ordained the Sacrament known as the Lord's Supper.

Of what did this sacrament consist?

This sacrament consisted of bread and wine which our Lord administered to His Apostles.

What did He say as He blessed and gave the bread to them?

He said: "Take, eat; this is my Body" (S. Matt. xxvi, 26).

What were His words as He administered the wine?

"Drink ye all of this, for this is my Blood" (S. Matt. xxvi, 27-28).

What did our Lord also say regarding the wine?

Our Lord also said that the wine was the Blood of the new covenant established for the remission of sins (S. Matt. xxvi, 28).

To what did He here refer?

He here referred to the command of God by which Moses had sealed the old covenant with the blood of the animals offered in the sacrifice (Ex. xxiv, 8).

Where did our Lord go with His Apostles after the Supper?

After the Supper, our Lord went with His Apostles to a retired garden called Gethsemane (S. Matt. xxvi, 36).

What happened while He knelt in prayer?

While He knelt in prayer, a band of armed men came in quest of Him (S. Matt. xxvi, 47).

By whom were they led?

They were led by Judas Iscariot, one of the twelve.

How did Judas make Jesus known to His enemies?

By approaching Him with a kiss, and the words—"All hail, Master!" (S. Matt. xxvi, 49).

What was done with Jesus?

Jesus was led away to Caiaphas the High Priest (S. Matt. xxvi, 57).

To whom was He finally taken?

He was finally taken to Pontius Pilate the Roman governor (S. Matt. xxvii, 2).

With what was His trial attended?

His trial was attended with false accusations, and cruel torture and insult.

To what was He at last sentenced?

He was at last sentenced to be crucified (S. Matt. xxvii, 20).

In what spirit did Jesus bear the ignominy and suffering laid upon Him?

Jesus bore this ignominy and suffering with the deepest humility and patience.

What do we ask in the Collect for the Sunday next before Easter?

In the Collect for the Sunday next before Easter, we call to mind the Incarnation and death of our Lord for man, and ask that we may follow the example of His patience and humility.

EASTER DAY.

Where was the Body of our Lord laid?

The Body of our Lord was laid in the tomb of a rich disciple, Joseph of Arimathea (S. Matt. xxvii, 57-60).

What prophecy was thus fulfilled?

The prophecy spoken long before by Isaiah (Is. liii, 9).

Where did the Spirit of our Lord go while His Body lay in the grave?

While His Body lay in the grave, our Lord went to the place of departed spirits.

For what purpose did He go there?

He went there to carry the message of salvation to the souls awaiting it (I. Pet. iii, 19).

To whom was this message specially sent?

This message was specially sent to the faithful who had in this world waited for the coming of Christ.

What had Jesus foretold His disciples?

Jesus had foretold His disciples that He would rise again from the dead on the third day (S. Luke xviii, 33).

What was therefore asked of Pilate by the enemies of Jesus?

The enemies of Jesus asked that His tomb might be securely sealed, and a guard of soldiers appointed (S. Matt. xxvii, 66).

Why did not the disciples of Jesus remain near the tomb?

The disciples of Jesus were unable to believe the promise of resurrection, and feared the Jews who had put Him to death.

Who were the first at the tomb early on the third day?

Devoted women who had been last at the Cross were first at the tomb on the third day (S. Mark xvi, 1, 2).

For what purpose were they at the tomb?

They were at the tomb for the purpose of anointing the Body of our Lord with sweet spices (S. Mark xvi, 1).

What did they discover on reaching the spot?

On reaching the spot they discovered the great stone rolled away, and the tomb empty (S. Mark xvi, 4).

Who spoke to them as they looked within the tomb?

An unknown one in white garments spoke to them as they looked within the tomb (S. Mark xvi, 5).

What did He say to them?

He said to them: "Be not afraid; ye seek Jesus of Nazareth who was crucified; He is not here; He is risen (S. Mark xvi, 6).

What message was then given them?

A message was then given them to the disciples of Jesus, announcing that He had risen (S. Mark xvi, 7).

Was the message delivered?

The message was not delivered immediately, for the women were greatly frightened (S. Mark xvi, 8).

What do we ask in the Collect for Easter Day?

In the Collect for Easter Day we ask help to carry into effect the holy desires inspired by Him Who has overcome death, and opened unto us the gate of everlasting life.

FIRST SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.

By whom were the Apostles first told that their Lord had risen from the grave?

The Apostles were first told that their Lord had risen, by Mary Magdalene, a devoted believer (S. John xx, 1, 2).

Which of the Apostles went at once to test the truth of her words?

The Apostles S. Peter and S. John went at once to test the truth of her words (S. John xx, 2).

What did they behold on looking into the sepulchre?

On looking into the sepulchre they beheld only the linen grave clothes, in which the Body of our Lord had been wrapped (S. John xx, 6, 7).

Who remained near the empty tomb after the Apostles departed?

Mary Magdalene still remained weeping near the tomb after the Apostles had departed (S. John xx, 10, 11).

Why was Mary thus sorrowful?

Mary was thus sorrowful because she feared the Body of our Lord had been removed by enemies (S. John xx, 13).

Who appeared beside her while she stood weeping?

While she stood weeping our Lord suddenly appeared beside her (S. John xx, 14).

Did Mary recognize Jesus immediately?

Mary did not recognize Jesus immediately, probably owing to her bewilderment and distress (S. John xx, 15).

How did Jesus make Himself known to her?

Jesus made Himself known to her by the familiar utterance of her name (S. John xx, 16).

What command was given her?

She was commanded to go to the disciples of Jesus and inform them of His resurrection (S. John xx, 17).

When did Jesus first appear to the Apostles assembled?

Jesus appeared to the Apostles on the same day as they were assembled at evening (S. John xx, 19).

How did Jesus come among them?

Jesus came among them miraculously, the doors being closed (S. John xx, 19).

What was our Lord's first act on appearing before His Apostles?

Our Lord's first act on appearing before His Apostles, was to show them the wounds yet visible in His hands, feet and side (S. John xx, 20).

What were His first words to them?

His first words were, "Peace be unto you; as my Father hath sent me, even so send I you" (S. John xx, 21).

How was the presence of our Lord received by His Apostles?

The presence of our Lord was received by His Apostles with great gladness (S. John xx, 20).

Which of the twelve were absent at the time?

S. Thomas, and Judas Iscariot were absent.

What had become of Judas Iscariot?

Judas Iscariot had hung himself, through shame and remorse for his betrayal of our Lord (S. Matt. xxvii, 3-5).

What do we ask in the Collect for the First Sunday after Easter?

In the Collect for the First Sunday after Easter, we ask help to put away all malice and wickedness, that we may serve God in all purity and truth, through Him Who died for our sins and rose again.

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.

Why was S. Thomas absent on the occasion of our Lord's first appearance to His Apostles?

S. Thomas was absent from the assembly of Apostles, having refused to believe the tidings of our Lord's resurrection.

What proof did he declare necessary to his belief?

He declared—"Except I put my finger into the print of the nails, and thrust my hand into His side, I will not believe."

When was this proof given him?

This proof was given him on the First Sunday after Easter, when our Lord again appeared to His Apostles (S. John xx, 26).

How did Jesus again come among them?

Jesus again came among them in the miraculous manner of the former occasion (S. John xx, 26).

What were His first words to S. Thomas?

His first words to S. Thomas were an invitation to satisfy his doubt in the way desired (S. John xx, 27).

What was S. Thomas' reply?

S. Thomas' reply was the humble acknowledgment—"My Lord and my God!" (S. John xx, 28).

What are we led to infer from the two assemblies of the disciples of our Lord thus recorded?

We are led to infer that the first day of the

week was adopted as the day of worship, from the time of our Lord's resurrection, and with His approval.

What was the day thus chosen called by the disciples later?

The day thus chosen was called later—"The Lord's Day" (Rev. i, 10).

From what was it thus distinguished?

It was thus distinguished from the Jewish day of worship, the seventh day of the week, called the Sabbath.

What did the change also distinctly mark?

The change also distinctly marked the new dispensation from the old, and the reign of Christ over His Church.

How long has the season of Easter been observed?

It is believed that Easter is the oldest of the Church seasons, no age being recalled in which it was not observed.

Does the word Easter in the Bible refer to the season as observed by the Church?

The word Easter in the Bible does not refer necessarily to the Church season, as it occurs elsewhere for Passover.

How does S. Paul blend the two words in one?

S. Paul blends the two words in one by declaring Christ our Passover (I Cor. v, 7).

What do we ask in the Collect for the Second Sunday after Easter?

In the Collect for the Second Sunday after Easter we ask God's grace thankfully to receive the benefits of our Lord's great sacrifice, and aid in following His blessed footsteps.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.

How long did our Lord remain upon earth after His resurrection?

Our Lord remained upon earth forty days after His resurrection (Acts i, 3).

To whom was His ministry mainly confined during this time?

His ministry was mainly confined during this time to His Apostles.

What record have we of His having been seen by a greater number?

S. Paul records His having been seen by as many as five hundred at one time (I. Cor. xv, 6).

How did our Lord employ these last forty days on earth?

Our Lord employed these last forty days in teaching His chosen Apostles of the things pertaining to the Kingdom of God (Acts i, 2-3).

Of what great sin had S. Peter been guilty at the trial of our Lord?

At the trial of our Lord S. Peter had been guilty of the sin of denying Him three times (S. Matt. xxvi, 60-74).

How had S. Peter shown his repentance?

S. Peter had shown his repentance by deep remorse and sorrow (S. Matt. xxvi, 75).

How did our Lord indicate His remembrance of this sin after His resurrection?

Our Lord indicated His remembrance of this sin only by the question thrice repeated—"Lovest thou me?" (S. John xxi, 15-17).

What service was asked of S. Peter by our Lord in proof of this love?

The service asked of S. Peter by our Lord in proof of this love was—"Feed my sheep and my lambs" (S. John xxi, 15-17).

To whom did our Lord thus refer?

Our Lord thus referred to those, young and old, who should become the followers of Him, the true Shepherd (S. John x, 14).

Of what had our Lord long before told His Apostles?

Our Lord had long before told His Apostles of the Church He had come to establish.

When did He first make known this intention to them?

He first made known this intention when S.

Peter first acknowledged their belief in Him as the Christ, the Son of God (S. Matt. xvi, 16).

What were the words of our Lord in reply to the belief thus acknowledged by His Apostles?

Our Lord's reply was: "Upon this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of Hell shall not prevail against it (S. Matt. xvi, 18).

Why was a purified Church sadly needed at this time?

A purified Church was sadly needed at this time, because of the errors and corruption that had crept into the Jewish Church.

What did Jesus say He had come to bring into the world?

Jesus said He had come to bring light and truth into the world (S. John iii, 19-21).

What do we ask in the Collect for the Third Sunday after Easter?

In the Collect for the Third Sunday after Easter, we ask that God Who shovest light and truth to all in error, will also help those who are admitted into Christ's religion, to avoid all things contrary to their profession.

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.

Of what great event had our Lord long since foretold His Apostles?

Our Lord had long since foretold His Apostles of His final departure from earth (S. John xiv).

How did they receive this information?

They received this information with great sorrow (S. John xvi, 6).

With what promise did our Lord reassure them?

Our Lord reassured them with the promise that He would ask the Father to send a Comforter to them, who should abide with them forever (S. John xiv, 16).

Who was the Comforter thus promised?

The Comforter thus promised was the Holy Spirit; the third Person in the Godhead (S. John xiv, 17).

What did our Lord promise that the Comforter would do for them?

Our Lord promised that the Comforter would bring to their remembrance all things that He Himself had taught them (S. John xiv, 26).

What else would the Holy Spirit the Comforter do for them?

The Holy Spirit, the Comforter, would also guide them into all truth (S. John xvi, 13).

Of what did our Lord forewarn His disciples?

Our Lord forewarned His disciples that they would suffer great persecution, even as He (S. John xv, 20).

What comforting assurance was given them?

The comforting assurance was given them of the final triumph of God's Kingdom on earth (S. Luke xii, 32).

What emblems were used by our Lord as types of the Christian Church and its mission?

A fisher's net, a spreading tree, and a fruitful vine were emblems used by our Lord as types of the Christian Church.

What emblems did He use representing His relations to the Church?

He spoke of Himself as the Door, a Shepherd, and the main body of the vine.

What did He say when thus comparing Himself to a vine?

He said—"I am the vine, ye are the branches." "As the branch can not bear fruit of itself except it abide in the vine, no more can ye except ye abide in me" (S. John xv, 4, 5).

How are we to abide thus in Christ?

We are to abide thus in Christ first by becoming a member of Him through Baptism, and remaining faithful to the Church which He has established.

What must we do in order thus to be His faithful members?

In order to be thus His faithful members, we must set aside our own wilful nature, and meekly accept His will.

What do we ask in the Collect for the Fourth Sunday after Easter?

In the Collect for the Fourth Sunday after Easter, we ask that God Who is alone able to order our unruly wills and affections, will help us to love that which He commands, and desire only that which He hast promised.

FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.

In what manner had our Lord told His disciples He would go from them?

Our Lord had told His disciples that He must ascend into the heavens whence He had come (S. John vi, 62).

Where did He assemble His Apostles for His last interview?

He assembled His Apostles for His last interview on Mt. Olivet near Bethany (S. Luke xxiv, 50).

What were the last words of our Lord as recorded by S. Matthew?

“All power is given unto Me in heaven; Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. Amen” (S. Matt. xxviii, 18-20).

What power had our Lord also entrusted to His Apostles?

Our Lord had also entrusted to His Apostles the power to declare to penitent sinners the forgiveness of sins (S. John xx, 23).

What power was included with this?

The power of pronouncing condemnation on those who were impenitent was included with this (S. John xx, 23).

What occurred when our Lord had uttered these last words to His Apostles?

When our Lord had uttered these last words to His Apostles, a cloud overshadowed them, and bore Him from their sight (Acts i, 9).

What was our Lord's last act as He ascended?

Our Lord's last act as He ascended was to lift His hands in blessing upon His Apostles (S. Luke xxiv, 50).

As the Apostles gazed sorrowfully after our Lord who appeared to them?

As the Apostles gazed sorrowfully after our Lord, two Angels appeared to them (Acts i, 10).

What were the words spoken by the Angels?

"Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into Heaven? This same Jesus which is taken up from you into Heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen Him go" (Acts i, 11).

What day is kept in memory of our Lord's Ascension?

Ascension Day, or Holy Thursday, forty days after Easter, is kept in memory of our Lord's Ascension.

What do we ask in the Collect for Ascension Day?

In the Collect for Ascension Day we ask that as we believe our Lord to have ascended into Heaven, so may we ascend there also in heart and mind to dwell with Him continually.

What do we ask in the Collect for the Fifth Sunday after Easter?

In the Collect for the Fifth Sunday after Easter, we ask for the inspiration of good thoughts, and aid in performing them.

SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION DAY.

What was one of our Lord's last commands to His Apostles?

One of our Lord's last commands to His Apostles was that they should wait in Jerusalem till the Holy Ghost should be sent to them (Acts i, 4).

Were they told just when this promise should be fulfilled?

They had not been told just when this promise should be fulfilled.

What is this Sunday after Ascension Day therefore sometimes called?

This Sunday after Ascension Day is therefore sometimes called Expectation Sunday.

How did the disciples of our Lord spend the days of waiting?

The disciples of our Lord spent the days of waiting in prayer and supplication (Acts i, 14).

What was the number of those who thus assembled themselves as the disciples of Jesus?

The number of those who thus assembled as the disciples of Jesus was about 120 (Acts i, 15).

What did this little band of disciples constitute?

This little band of disciples constituted the infant Church.

What important act was determined by the Church thus assembled?

The Church thus assembled determined to elect a successor to the false Apostle Judas (Acts i, 15-22).

What qualification was declared needful for him who should fill this office?

It was declared that he who should fill this office must be one who had been of the company of disciples throughout our Lord's ministry (Acts i, 21-22).

In what did the Church then engage?

The Church then engaged in earnest prayer to our Lord for guidance (Acts i, 24-25).

Whom were they led to elect?

They were led to elect a disciple named Matthias (Acts i, 26).

By Whose approval must we believe the Church acted in this matter?

We can but believe that the Church acted in this matter with the approval of our Lord.

What do we therefore infer?

We therefore infer that the Apostolic office was one in which our Lord intended to be perpetuated in His Church.

What has therefore been the rule of the Church from that day?

The rule of the Church therefore from that day has been to preserve unbroken a succession of Apostles.

What day is kept in memory of S. Matthias and his work?

The day kept in memory of S. Matthias is the Twenty-fourth of February.

What do we ask in the Collect for that day?

In the Collect for that day we ask that as God chose the faithful Matthias to fill the place of the traitor Judas, so will He always preserve His Church from false Apostles.

What do we ask in the Collect for this Sunday after Ascension Day?

In the Collect for this Sunday after Ascension Day, we ask that God will send to us the Holy Ghost the Comforter, by Whose aid we shall follow our Ascended Lord.

WHITSUN DAY.

How long was the coming of the Holy Ghost deferred?

The coming of the Holy Ghost was deferred till ten days after the Ascension of our Lord.

On what day of the week therefore was the promise fulfilled?

The promise was therefore fulfilled on the first day of the week, or Sunday.

What great Jewish festival occurred at that time?

The great Jewish festival known as the Feast of Pentecost occurred at that time (Acts ii, 1).

What was this Feast of Pentecost?

The Feast of Pentecost was a great thanksgiving festival observed fifty days after the Passover (Lev. xxiii, 15-21).

Where were the disciples assembled on this day of Pentecost?

The disciples were assembled in a quiet place of worship in Jerusalem (Acts ii, 1).

What occurred as they were thus assembled?

As they were thus assembled the Holy Ghost descended in their midst (Acts ii, 2-4).

By what was His coming announced?

His coming was announced by the sound of a mighty, rushing wind.

In what visible form was His Presence then made known?

His visible Presence was then made known in the form of cloven tongues like as of fire (Acts ii, 3).

How was the Holy Spirit imparted to all present?

The Holy Spirit was imparted to all present by resting on each in turn (Acts ii, 3).

What was the immediate and visible effect?

The immediate and visible effect was a new and marvellous power, and the gift enabling them to speak all tongues (Acts ii, 4).

What do we infer from the gift thus bestowed?

From the gift thus bestowed, we infer that it was the Apostles only who were present.

What did they at once do?

They at once went forth into the streets of Jerusalem proclaiming the message of salvation (Acts ii, 6).

Who were gathered at Jerusalem at this time?

People from all nations were gathered at Jerusalem at this time (Acts ii, 9-11).

What was the effect upon the multitude as they heard the word of God in all languages?

The effect on the multitude was universal astonishment (Acts ii, 7).

By whose preaching was the crowd especially impressed?

The crowd was especially impressed by the preaching of S. Peter (Acts xi, 14-40).

How many were converted and baptized?

About three thousand were converted and baptized (Acts ii, 41).

For what do we ask in the Collect for Whitsun Day?

In the Collect for Whitsun Day, we ask that God Who didst teach His people by the sending of the Holy Spirit, will grant us by the same Spirit to have a right judgment in all things.

TRINITY SUNDAY.

What is perhaps, the greatest mystery that man is called upon to accept?

The greatest mystery, perhaps, that man is called upon to accept is that of the Trinity.

What does the doctrine of the Trinity demand?

The doctrine of the Trinity demands our belief in three Gods in One.

Is it probable that we shall ever comprehend this mystery fully?

It is not probable that we shall ever comprehend this mystery fully in this world.

What has S. Paul declared of all the mysteries of God?

S Paul has declared of all the mysteries of God, that here we see through a glass darkly, but a time shall come when all things will be known unto us (I. Cor. xiii, 12).

In what words is the truth of the Trinity taught us by S. John?

“There are three that bear record in Heaven; the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost; and these three are One” (I. John v, 7).

What name is here given God, the Son?

The name here given God, the Son, is “The Word,” because He came to fulfill the Word of God to us (S. Matt. v, 17).

How did our Lord speak of the Holy Ghost?

Our Lord spoke of the Holy Ghost as the Spirit of truth Who should supply His place on earth (S. John xiv, 17-xvi, 7).

What did He say would be the work of the Holy Ghost?

He said the work of the Holy Ghost would be to teach the people of God all things, to abide with them for ever, and to reprove and convert the world (S. John xvi, 7-11).

What do such words imply?

Such words imply that the Holy Ghost is One with the Father and the Son.

How is the existence of the Holy Ghost revealed in the Old Testament?

The existence of the Holy Ghost is revealed in the Old Testament, through numberless records of His influence on man.

How long has the truth of the Trinity been believed and taught?

The truth of the Trinity has been believed and taught ever since revealed by our Lord to His disciples.

What do we admit in the Collect for Trinity Sunday?

In the Collect for Trinity Sunday we admit that it is through the grace given us of God alone, that we are enabled to acknowledge the mystery of the Trinity.

What do we therefore ask in that Collect?

We therefore ask that He will also keep us steadfast in that faith, and defend us from all adversities.

Why is this prayer most needful?

This prayer is most needful, because the reason of man naturally rebels at the acceptance of a mystery which it can not comprehend.

FIRST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

How had our Lord proven Himself a true member of the Jewish Church?

Our Lord had proven Himself a true member of the Jewish Church, by submitting Himself to its laws and observances.

What did He nevertheless teach?

He nevertheless, taught that He had come to fulfil the prophecies of that Church and to cleanse it from error and sin.

By what act did He forcibly impress this truth?

He forcibly impressed this truth, by twice driving from the Temple of God those who had ceased to reverence it (S. John ii., 14, S. Mark xi., 15).

What was the most sacred part of the Temple?

The most sacred part of the Temple was that called the Sanctuary, or the Holy of Holies.

What was kept within this holy place in our Saviour's day?

In our Saviour's day, the altar of sacrifice before which the High Priest made atonement, was kept in this holy place.

By what was it separated from the other parts of the Temple?

It was separated from the other parts of the Temple by a heavy curtain, called the veil.

Who was permitted to pass within this veil?

No one but the High Priest was permitted to pass within this veil (Heb. ix., 7).

What most impressive event occurred at the hour of our Lord's death?

At the hour of our Lord's death, this veil of the Temple was rent from top to bottom (S. Mark xv., 38).

What was thus made manifest?

Thus was made manifest the great truth that through the atonement of Christ, all men should have access unto God (Eph. ii., 18).

Who alone was henceforth to be our great High Priest?

Jesus Christ, now offering Himself a sacrifice for our sins, was alone henceforth to be our great High Priest (Heb. vii., 24-27).

In what was to be the great distinction between the Jewish Church and the new?

The great distinction between the Jewish Church and the new, was that there was to be no more sacrifice for sin.

What had forever taken the place of these Sacrifices of old?

The atonement for sin offered once and forever on the Cross by our Lord, had taken the place of those sacrifices of old (Heb. vii., 27).

What was thus to remain unchanged?

The commandments of God as given through Moses, were to remain unchanged.

What had our Lord declared the truest test of love to God?

Our Lord had declared: "He that hath my commandments and keepeth them, he it is that loveth me" (S. John xiv., 21).

What do we ask in the Collect for the First Sunday after Trinity?

In the Collect for the First Sunday after Trinity, we ask that God, the strength of all those who put their trust in Him, will mercifully accept our prayers and help us in keeping His Commandments.

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

How long did the Apostles remain in Jerusalem after our Lord's Ascension?

It is believed that the Apostles remained about twelve years in Jerusalem, after our Lord's Ascension.

How did they probably employ this time?

They probably employed this time, in establishing more fully the faith and Church of Christ.

How did the Apostles still show their reverence for the Church of old?

The Apostles still showed their reverence for the Church of old by frequenting the Temple and synagogues (Acts ii, 46, iii, 1).

What did they earnestly endeavor to show?

They endeavored earnestly to show that Christ had not come to destroy the old faith, but to fulfil and purify it (Acts iii, 13-26).

How were their words received?

Their words were received by the Priests and rulers with scorn and indignation (Acts iv, 2).

What power had been entrusted to the Apostles by our Lord?

The power to work miracles had been entrusted to the Apostles by our Lord (Acts iii, 2-6).

What did the exercise of this power excite?

The exercise of this power excited the same

jealousy and malice that had been felt toward our Lord (Acts iv, 5, 16).

How was this malice soon manifested?

This malice was soon manifested in persecution and imprisonment (Acts v, 17, 18, 40).

What command was laid upon the Apostles by the Priests and elders?

A strict command was laid upon the Apostles that they should cease to preach the Name of Jesus (Acts v, 28).

What reply did the Apostles make?

The Apostles answered: "We ought to obey God rather than man (Acts v, 29).

How did they show their fearlessness of man?

They showed their fearlessness of man by increased boldness and zeal in preaching the faith of Christ (Acts v, 42).

To whom did they continually appeal for help and guidance?

They continually appealed to God, in the Name of our Lord Who had promised to be with them always (Acts iv, 24-30).

How were their prayers answered?

Their prayers were answered by the guidance and aid of the Holy Ghost by whom they were continually strengthened (Acts iv, 31).

What was the result of their labors?

The result of their labors was that great numbers were added to the Church daily (Acts ii, 47, v, 14).

What do we ask in the Collect for the Second Sunday after Trinity?

In the Collect for the Second Sunday after Trinity, we ask that God Who never failest to help those brought up in His steadfast fear and love, will keep us under His protection, and make us to love His holy Name.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

As the number of disciples increased, in what, are we told, they continued steadfast?

We are told they continued steadfast in the Apostle's doctrine and fellowship (Acts ii, 42).

What two features of this doctrine are specially mentioned?

The two features of this doctrine specially mentioned are the "Breaking of Bread" and "Prayers" (Acts ii, 42).

What was meant by "Breaking of Bread?"

The "Breaking of Bread" was another name for the Lord's Supper, which He had ordained.

What was meant by the Prayers?

By "the Prayers" was doubtless meant the form of prayer and praise which had been added to the Jewish form.

What had our Lord taught His Apostles regarding prayer?

Our Lord had said: “Hitherto ye have asked nothing in my name; ask and ye shall receive (S. John xvi, 24).

What characterized, therefore, the prayers of the Christian Church?

The prayers of the Christian Church were therefore all offered in the Name of Christ.

What part of the Jewish worship was faithfully preserved?

The psalms and canticles used in praise, many of the old prayers, the reading of the Scriptures, and the instruction or sermon, were all faithfully preserved.

What continued to be a marked change in the day of worship?

A marked change in the day of worship was the substitution of the Lord's Day, for the seventh, or the Sabbath of old.

Through whom was all this established?

This was all established through the Apostles.

By Whose command and approval must we believe they were guided?

We can but believe they were guided by the command and approval of our Lord, Who had taught them all things He would have them do (Acts i, 3), (S. Mark xvi, 20).

How were the Apostles regarded by the body of believers?

The Apostles were regarded as overseers of the Church, and guardians of our Lord's commands.

By what was the growth of the Church attended?

The growth of the Church was attended by increased enmity on the part of believers.

By whom was this enmity most strongly manifested?

This enmity was most strongly manifested by the chief Priests and bigoted rulers, who had been our Lord's enemies (Acts iv, 5, 6).

What alone protected and comforted the followers of Christ under this bitter persecution?

The strong power of God alone protected and comforted the followers of Christ.

What do we ask in the Collect for the Third Sunday after Trinity?

In the Collect for the Third Sunday after Trinity, we ask that all those to whom has been given the desire to pray, may by God's aid be defended and comforted in all dangers and adversities.

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

As the work of the Church increased, who were chosen to assist the Apostles?

As the work of the Church increased, seven faithful and godly men were chosen to assist the Apostles (Acts vi, 13).

Were they to do the work of an Apostle?

No, their office was to be wholly different and subordinate (Acts vi, 2-4).

To what order of the ministry were they called?

They were called to the order of the ministry known later as deacons (Phil. i, 1).

By whom were they chosen?

They were chosen by the Church assembled (Acts vi, 2, 5).

By whom were they solemnly ordained?

They were solemnly ordained by the Apostles (Acts vi, 6).

Which of these deacons is especially mentioned for zeal and piety?

S. Stephen, one of these deacons is specially mentioned for zeal and piety (Acts vi, 8).

What did the zeal of S. Stephen soon provoke?

The zeal of S. Stephen soon provoked the malice of the enemies of Christ (Acts vi, 9).

To what was he led?

He was led to an open dispute with them.

What was the effect of his eloquence?

The effect of his eloquence was unanswerable confusion on the part of his hearers (Acts vi, 10).

Of what did they now accuse him?

They now accused him of blasphemy (Acts vi, 11).

What did their false accusations arouse?

Their false accusations aroused an angry and excited mob (Acts vi, 6).

How did S. Stephen meet his accusers?

S. Stephen met his accusers with fearless courage, and an eloquent defence of the cause of Christ (Acts vii, 2-53).

How were his enemies affected by his words?

His enemies were filled with increased fury by his fearless words (Acts vii, 54).

How did they vent their cruel malice?

They vented their cruel malice by stoning him to death (Acts vii, 58).

How was S. Stephen comforted in this hour of death?

S. Stephen was comforted by a vision of Heaven and our Lord standing on the right hand of God (Acts vii, 55, 56).

What was S. Stephen's last act?

S. Stephen's last act was to offer a prayer for the enemies thus putting him to death (Acts vii, 60).

What day is kept by the Church in memory of this faithful soldier of Christ?

The Twenty-sixth day of December is kept in memory of S. Stephen.

What do we ask in the Collect for that day?

In the Collect for that day we ask that in all our sufferings we may steadfastly look up to Heaven, and receive grace to love and bless our enemies.

What do we ask in the Collect for the Fourth Sunday after Trinity?

In the Collect for the Fourth Sunday after Trinity, we ask that God without whom nothing is strong or holy, will be our guide through all things temporal, that we finally lose not the things eternal.

FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Who had been foremost in the execution of S. Stephen?

A zealous Pharisee named Saul, had been foremost in the execution of S. Stephen (Acts vii, 58. viii, 1).

In what countries had the gospel of Christ now been preached?

The gospel had now been preached all through Judea, Samaria and in Syria.

How had it been thus rapidly spread?

It had been thus rapidly spread through the persecution which had scattered abroad the Christians of Jerusalem (Acts viii, 1).

Who still remained with the Church in Jerusalem?

The Apostles still remained with the Church in Jerusalem (Acts viii, 1).

To what city of Syria had many Christians fled?

Many Christians had fled to the city of Damascus in Syria (Acts ix, 2).

Who was sent to that city with warrants of arrest and persecution?

Saul was sent to that city with warrants of arrest and persecution (Acts ix, 1, 2).

What occurred on his way to Damacus?

On his way to Damacus, the Lord Jesus spoke to Saul out of Heaven, and He was converted (Acts ix, 3-6).

What affliction fell upon him?

A dazzling light shone upon him, and he was stricken with blindness (Acts ix, 3-8).

What was Saul's first question after his conversion?

Saul's first question after his conversion was—"Lord what wilt Thou have me to do?" (Acts ix, 6).

What was he bidden to do?

He was bidden to go his way into the city when he should be told him what he must do (Acts ix, 6).

Who was sent to Saul at the end of three days?

At the end of three days, Ananias, a devout disciple, was sent to Saul (Acts ix, 9-11).

What occurred when Ananias touched Saul?

When Ananias touched Saul, his sight returned (Acts ix, 18).

What did Saul at once ask?

Saul at once asked that he might receive baptism (Acts ix, 19).

What did he become?

He became an earnest follower of Christ, taking Paul as his Christian name.

What office was given S. Paul?

S. Paul was made an Apostle (I. Tim. ii, 7).

What day is kept in memory of the wonderful conversion of S. Paul?

The Twenty-fifth day of January is kept by the Church in memory of the Conversion of S. Paul.

What blessing was now for a time granted the Church of Christ?

The blessing of peace and rest was for a time granted the Church of Christ (Acts ix, 31).

What do we ask in the Collect for the Fifth Sunday after Trinity?

In the Collect for the Fifth Sunday after Trinity we ask that the course of this world may be so ordered by God's governance, that His Church may serve Him in all joy and quietness.

SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

What was the work appointed S. Paul?

The work appointed S. Paul was to carry the gospel to the heathen nations, called Gentiles (Acts ix, 15).

What large heathen cities did S. Paul visit?

S. Paul visited Rome, Athens, Corinth and many others of less note.

What was the result of these missionary journeys?

The result of these missionary journeys was the establishment of the Church in all countries (Rom. x, 18).

By what hardships was this great work accomplished?

This great work was accomplished by privations, perils and persecutions of every kind (II. Cor. xi, 24-33).

How were these trials borne?

These trials were borne in a spirit of heroic courage and loyalty to Christ.

How did S. Paul continue his oversight of the various churches established?

S. Paul continued his oversight of the various churches by fervent letters called Epistles, read aloud to the assembled members (II. Thess. v, 27).

How many of these Epistles addressed to the churches have been preserved?

Ten; one to the Church at Rome, two to the Church at Corinth, one to the Church at Galatia, one to Ephesus, one to Philippi, one to Colosse, two to Thessalonica, and one to the Hebrews in general.

How many of S. Paul's Epistles have we, addressed to ministers in charge of churches?

Four. Two to Timothy, in charge of the Church at Ephesus; one to Titus, in charge of the Church on the island of Crete; and one to Philemon whose charge is unknown.

Where is S. Paul also believed to have carried the Gospel?

S. Paul is also believed to have carried the Gospel into the isles of Great Britan.

How has S. Paul ever been regarded?

S. Paul has ever been regarded as the wisest of all the Apostles.

How long was he permitted to labor after his conversion?

He was permitted to labor about thirty years after his conversion.

Where was he at last put to death?

He was at last put to death at Rome, beheaded, as is believed, by the Emperor Nero.

What was the controlling motive of S. Paul's devoted labors?

The controlling motive of S. Paul's devoted labors was his exceeding love for our Lord Jesus Christ (Phil. iii, 7, 8).

What do we ask in the Collect for the Sixth Sunday after Trinity?

In the Collect for the Sixth Sunday after Trinity we ask that God will pour into our hearts such love, that loving Him above all things we may obtain His rich promises.

SEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

What other Apostle was added to the Church?

The Apostle, S. Barnabas was added to the Church.

Who was S. Barnabas?

S. Barnabas was a young Levite of the Jewish Church converted by the Apostles (Acts iv, 36).

What was his name before He became a Christian?

His name before he became a Christian was Joses.

With what act did he seal his conversion to Christ?

He sealed his conversion to Christ by selling all that he had, and giving it to the Church (Acts iv, 37).

By whom were S. Paul and S. Barnabas called to the high office of an Apostle?

SS. Paul and Barnabas were called to the high office of an Apostle by the Holy Ghost (Acts xiii, 2).

By whom were they consecrated?

They were consecrated by the Apostles ordained of Christ (Acts xiii, 3).

Upon what work were the two new Apostles at once sent?

The two new Apostles were at once sent upon a missionary journey together (Acts xiii, 4).

What serious question soon arose in connection with the conversion of the Gentiles?

The serious question soon arose, whether or not circumcision was still to be exacted of converted Gentiles (Acts xv, 1, 2).

What was therefore determined?

It was therefore determined to call together a council of the Church, at Jerusalem (Acts xv, 2, 7).

Who were the principal speakers at this Council?

SS. Peter, Paul, Barnabas and James, were the principal speakers at this council (Acts xv).

What argument was used in favor of abolishing circumcision?

The argument was used that thus far the gift of the Holy Ghost had not been denied to uncircumcised converts (Acts xv, 8).

What was therefore the decree of the Council?

The Council therefore decreed that a pastoral letter should be written to the Church at large, declaring that circumcision was no longer required (Acts xv, 23).

What was earnestly enjoined upon Christians in this letter?

In this letter, Christians were earnestly enjoined to abstain from all heathen rites and impurity, and to follow the true religion of Christ (Acts xv, 29).

What do we ask in the Collect for the Seventh Sunday after Trinity?

In the Collect for the Seventh Sunday after Trinity we ask that God, the giver of all good, will graft in our hearts the love of His Name, and increase in us true religion.

EIGHTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

By what other name were the Apostles also known?

The Apostles were also known under the name of Bishops.

When had this word been first used in the Church?

This word had been first used in the Church, when S. Matthias was elected to fill the “Bishopric” abandoned by Judas (Acts i, 20).

By what name were those next in order to Bishops known in the Ministry?

Those in the ministry next in order to Bishops were known as elders or presbyters (Acts xiv, 23).

What was the order next to presbyters?

The order next to presbyters was that of deacons (I Tim. iii, 8).

As the Church spread farther abroad, what was found necessary for its use?

As the Church spread farther abroad, some stated form of belief in the Christian faith was found necessary.

What form of belief was therefore adopted?

The form of belief known as the Apostle's Creed, was therefore adopted.

What is believed to have been also established?
A form of worship is also believed to have

been established, to which the Church at large conformed.

What is such a form of worship called?

Such a form of worship is called a liturgy.

What copies of this old liturgy are found among the writings of that day?

Copies of this old liturgy as used by S. Mark, S. Peter, S. James and S. John, are found among the writings of that day.

When the Apostles at last separated, who was left as Bishop of the Church in Jerusalem?

S. James is believed to have been left as Bishop of the Church in Jerusalem.

Which of the two Apostles of this name is the S. James here meant?

The S. James here meant is the one known among the twelve as the son of Alphæus (S. Matt. x, 3).

What had become of S. James, the brother of S. John?

S. James, the brother of S. John, had been killed soon after our Lord's ascension, by Herod (Acts xii, 2).

By whose permission must we believe that the followers of Christ thus suffered persecution and death?

We must believe that it was by God's permission, and for some wise purpose, that the followers of Christ suffered persecution and death.

What do we ask in the Collect for the Eighth Sunday after Trinity?

In the Collect for the Eighth Sunday after Trinity, we ask that God Who governs all things in Heaven and earth, will put from us all things hurtful, and give us those things that are profitable.

NINTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

What is proven of S. Peter by the record of his work?

By the record of his work, S. Peter is proven to have been a zealous and faithful apostle.

What is known of his field of labor outside of Jerusalem?

Nothing is known positively of his field of labor outside of Jerusalem.

What writings of S. Peter have been preserved?

Two epistles of S. Peter, written to the Church at large, have been preserved.

Where is he believed to have died?

He is believed to have been put to death in Rome, near the time of S. Paul's martyrdom.

What day is kept by the Church in memory of S. Peter?

The 29th of June, is kept by the Church in memory of S. Peter.

Which of the Apostles is alone believed to have died a natural death?

S. John is the only Apostle believed to have died a natural death.

Where was S. John condemned to spend the last years of his life?

S. John was condemned to spend the last years of his life in exile, on the island of Patmos.

What writings did S. John leave to the Church?

S. John left to the Church his version of the Gospel, three epistles, and the Book of Revelation.

Of what is the Book of Revelation an account?

The Book of Revelation is an account of a wonderful vision of Heaven, granted S. John while alone on the island of Patmos (Rev. i, 9).

What was he commanded to say of this book?

He was commanded to say of this book: "Blessed is he that readeth and they that keep these things which are written therein" (Rev. i, 3).

What is the special message that S. John tells us was brought by Christ?

The special message which S. John tells us was brought by Christ was the message: "God is light" (I. John i, 5).

What day is kept in memory of S. John?

The 27th of December is the day kept in memory of S. John.

What do we ask in the Collect for S. John's Day?

In the Collect for S. John's Day we ask that God will cast His bright beams of light on the Church, that so we may walk in the light of His truth.

What do we ask in the Collect for the Ninth Sunday after Trinity?

In the Collect for the Ninth Sunday after Trinity, we ask for the spirit to think and to do always such things as are right, that so we may be enabled to live according to God's will.

TENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

What prophecy had our Lord spoken concerning the city of Jerusalem?

Our Lord had prophesied that Jerusalem was soon to be destroyed under great distress and affliction (S. Luke xxi, 20-28).

By what did He say the event would be attended?

He said the event would be attended with many wonderful signs in the sky and air (S. Luke xxi, 25).

What did He say regarding the time when all this should take place?

He said: "This generation shall not pass away till all be fulfilled (S. Luke xxi, 32).

Of what other great and terrible Day did our Lord also speak?

Our Lord also spoke of the great and terrible Day when He should return to judge the world (S. Mark xiii, 24-27).

What impression seems to have arisen from these two prophecies?

These two prophecies seem to have led to the impression that our Lord's second coming was very near at hand (I. Pet. iv, 7).

Yet what had our Lord said regarding the time of His coming?

Our Lord had said: "But of that day and that hour knoweth no man, no, nor the angels which are in Heaven" (S. Mark xiii, 32).

When was our Lord's prophecy concerning Jerusalem fulfilled?

Our Lord's prophecy concerning Jerusalem was fulfilled about thirty-six years after His Ascension (A.D. 70).

To what did this lead among Christians?

This led to a general dispersion of Christians.

What has Jerusalem remained to this day?

Jerusalem has remained to this day a ruined and deserted place.

Where did the Christians of Jerusalem flee?

The Christians of Jerusalem fled to all the adjacent countries, thus spreading the knowledge of Christ.

In what large cities did the Church grow most rapidly?

The Church grew most rapidly in Rome, Alexandria and Constantinople.

With what was the Church still met on every side?

The Church was still met with opposition and persecution on every side.

Where did it suffer the greatest persecution?

It suffered the greatest persecution in Rome and wherever the Roman emperors had power.

What effect did persecution have upon Christianity?

Christianity only grew and strengthened under all its persecution.

By what was the Church comforted in all her afflictions?

In all her afflictions, the Church was comforted by recalling the words of our Lord, foretelling the persecution that must needs come before the promised triumph (S. John xv, 20).

What do we ask in the Collect for the Tenth Sunday after Trinity?

In the Collect for the Tenth Sunday after Trinity we ask that God's ear will be ever open to our prayers, and that we may ask only those things pleasing to Him.

ELEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

How long after the establishment of the Church was it before the Bible was printed?

It was about 1,500 years after the establishment of the Church before the Bible was printed.

In what form had the Scriptures been always preserved?

The Scriptures had always been preserved in parchment books written by hand.

How were the people made acquainted with their teachings?

They were read aloud in Church daily, and the ministers of God taught the people from them.

How were the people also taught the will of God through His Church?

The people were also taught by pastoral letters written by the Bishops, who met together with learned men of the Church in councils.

What great council of this kind was held A. D. 325?

The great Council of Nicæa was held A. D. 325.

What was put forth in the Council of Nicæa?

In the Council of Nicæa was put forth the creed known as the Nicene Creed.

What occasioned the putting forth of this second creed?

This second creed was put forth because certain false teachers were denying the full divinity of our Lord.

For what was the Nicene Creed therefore intended?

The Nicene Creed was therefore intended merely to express in stronger terms, the belief set forth in the Apostles' Creed.

What council had been held a few years before that of Nicæa?

The Council of Arles had been held a few years before that of Nicæa (A. D. 314).

Who are mentioned in Church history as having taken part in that Council?

Bishops from the Church of Great Britain are mentioned as having taken part in that Council.

What does this fact prove?

This fact proves that the Church of England was already in existence at that time.

Where had the Church also. grown and strengthened greatly?

The Church had also grown and strengthened greatly in Rome and Constantinople.

What three great branches, therefore, of the Catholic Church had thus been planted?

The Greek, the Roman, and the Anglican or

English, branches of the Catholic Church had thus been planted.

What do we ask in the Collect for the Eleventh Sunday after Trinity?

In the Collect for the Eleventh Sunday after Trinity we ask that God, Whose power is chiefly shown in mercy and pity, will grant us His grace to keep His commandments and obtain His blessed promises.

TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

In what year did the Church of Rome send Priests and teachers to strengthen the Church of England?

The Church of Rome sent Priests and teachers to the Church of England in the year 596.

By what was this step gradually followed?

This step was gradually followed by a claim on the part of Rome to control the Church of England.

How did the Church of England meet this claim?

The Church of England met this claim with resistance, but was for a time compelled to submit.

In what was the Church of Rome greatly superior at that time?

The Church of Rome was greatly superior at that time in wealth and learning.

How long was the Church of England thus under the control of Rome?

The Church of England was thus under the control of Rome about 900 years.

What did she do at the end of that time?

At the end of that time, she threw off the control of Rome and asserted her own independence.

What was this movement called?

This movement was called the Reformation of the Church of England.

In what year did the Reformation of the Church of England take place?

The Reformation of the Church of England took place in the year 1534.

What did the Church of England now put forth?

The Church of England now put forth her own form of worship, as contained in the Book of Common Prayer.

Was this form of worship entirely different from that of the Church of Rome?

No; in many respects the form of worship remained exactly the same.

What was one great difference?

One great difference was that the service was

now printed in English, whereas it had always been used in Latin.

When was the Church brought to America?

When the English colonists came to America they brought the services and teachings of the Church with them.

What book of service was used for many years?

The English Book of Common Prayer was used for many years.

What was then found needful?

A Prayer Book suited to the people and government of America, was then found needful.

Were there any changes made in doctrine or teachings?

There were no changes made in doctrine or teachings.

What, therefore, has the Church in America as brought by English Churchmen, always remained?

The Church in America as brought by English Churchmen, has always remained the same as the Church of England.

What do we ask in the Collect for the Twelfth Sunday after Trinity?

In the Collect for the Twelfth Sunday after Trinity we ask that God who is ever more ready to hear than we to pray, will pour down upon us the abundance of His mercy, and give us those things which we are not worthy to ask.

THIRTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Through what Sacrament are believers made members of the Church of Christ?

Believers are made members of the Church of Christ through the Sacrament of Baptism.

What is required later of those who have been baptized?

It is required later of those who have been baptized, to receive the rite of Confirmation.

What is this rite called in the Bible?

In the Bible, this rite is called “the laying on of hands” (Heb. vi, 2).

By whom was the rite of the laying on of hands administered?

The rite of the laying on of hands was administered by the Apostles.

Where are instances given us of the use of this rite?

Several instances of the use of this rite are given us in the Book known as the Acts of the Apostles (Acts viii, 14-17), (xix, 6).

By whom has it ever since been administered in the Church?

It has ever since been administered in the Church by the Bishops only, the successors of the Apostles.

What is required of all who desire Confirmation?

It is required of all who desire Confirmation, that they shall be duly instructed in the word of God and the belief of the Church.

What has the Church therefore put forth for the instruction of her members?

The Church has therefore put forth for the instruction of her members, a form of study called the Church Catechism.

What does the first question in this Catechism ask?

The first question in this Catechism asks—“What is your name?”

What name is here desired?

The Christian name alone is here desired.

What is meant by the Christian name?

The Christian name is that given in Baptism when one is made a Christian.

What name do we receive by nature?

We receive by nature the surname, or that inherited from parents.

What then is the purpose of this first question in the Catechism?

The purpose of this first question of the Catechism, is to remind us that upon being received into God’s family, a new name was given us by which we are known as His child.

In whose service did we enter when made a Christian?

When made a Christian, we entered the service of God as soldiers under Christ.

What do we ask in the Collect for the Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity?

In the Collect for the Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity, we ask that as it is only by God's help that we can do Him true and acceptable service, He will aid us so to serve Him in this life as will ensure us His heavenly promises.

FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

By whom was your new name given?

By "my sponsors in Baptism; wherein I was made a member of Christ, the child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of Heaven."

What does it mean to be a member of Christ?

To be a member of Christ means to receive life, strength, and growth through Him.

What did our Lord say in proof of this?

Our Lord said: "I am the vine, ye are the branches; as the branches cannot bear fruit of itself, no more can ye, except ye abide in Me" (S. John xv, 4).

How does S. Paul explain it?

S. Paul explains it by saying that we are all members of Christ, as the various members of our own body (I. Cor. xii, 12).

What does he also teach us?

He also teaches us that as the body is dishonored by the sin of any one of its members, so also is Christ dishonored by the sin of each individual Christian (I. Cor. xii, 14-27).

What does it mean to be a child of God?

To be a child of God means to be received into that family on earth, which in all ages God has invited mankind to enter.

Are not all human beings God's children?

All human beings are God's creatures, but only those are His children who acknowledge and obey Him as their Father.

What did God long since ordain?

God long since ordained, that those who became His children should receive some mark or sign of that relationship (Gen. xvii, 11).

What is the sign thus received in Baptism?

The sign thus received in Baptism is the sign of the Cross, reminding us of the atonement made for us by Christ on the Cross.

What does it mean to be an inheritor?

To be an inheritor means to receive naturally that which is our father's.

What, then, do we become when made a child of God?

When made the child of God we become an inheritor of His kingdom, both in this world and the next.

Can this inheritance ever be lost?

This inheritance can be lost only through our own wilful disregard of it.

What does God ask of us in return for this great inheritance?

In return for this great inheritance, God asks of us the exercise of faith, hope and charity, and obedience to His commands.

What do we ask in the Collect for the Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity?

In the Collect for the Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity, we ask God to give us increased faith, hope and charity, and to help us to love His commandments that so we may obtain His promises.

• FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

What is a sponsor?

A sponsor is one who promises something in another's name.

What did your sponsors, then, for you?

“They did promise and vow three things in my name. First, that I should renounce the devil and all his works, the pomps and vanity of this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh. Secondly, that I should believe all the Articles of the Christian Faith. And thirdly, that I should keep God's holy will and commandments, and walk in the same all the days of my life.”

What does it mean to renounce the Devil and all his works?

To renounce the Devil and all his works means steadfastly to resist all temptation and sin.

What does it mean to renounce the pomps and vanities of this wicked world?

To renounce the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, means to put from us the love of those things that flatter pride and vanity, and draw the mind from God.

What is meant by the lusts of the flesh?

By the lusts of the flesh is meant all sinful self-indulgence, that debases the body and degrades the soul.

Who was tempted in all these things?

Our Lord and Saviour was tempted in all these things (S. Matt. iv, 2-10).

What has our Saviour promised us?

Our Saviour has promised us His help in resisting evil even as He did.

What did our sponsors promise we should believe?

Our sponsors promised we should believe all the articles of the Christian faith.

Where do we find those articles?

We find those articles in the Apostles' Creed.

What promise of our sponsors includes all the rest?

The promise of our sponsors that we should keep God's holy will and commandments, includes all the rest.

How long is it promised that we shall keep God's holy will and commandments?

It is promised that we shall keep God's holy will and commandments, all the days of our life.

By whose help can we alone do this?

We can alone do this by God's help.

What do we ask in the Collect for the Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity?

In the Collect for the Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity, we ask that since through our frailty, without God we can but fail, we may ever be kept by His help from all things hurtful and led to all things profitable.

SIXTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Do you not think that you are bound to believe and to do as your sponsors have promised for you?

“Yes, verily; and by God’s help so I will. And I heartily thank our heavenly Father, that he hath called me to this state of salvation, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. And I pray unto God to give me His grace, that I may continue in the same unto my life’s end.”

How may this answer be regarded?

This answer may be regarded as a solemn promise and prayer.

What is the promise we here make?

We here make the promise by God’s help to keep the vows made for us in Baptism.

What is the prayer which we here offer?

We offer the prayer that God will give us grace to do this.

For what do we heartily thank God?

We heartily thank God for having called us to this state of salvation through Jesus Christ.

What do these words teach us?

These words teach us that we were not brought within the influence of God’s Church by accident, but through His love and providence (James i, 18).

Why are we the more sure of this?

We are the more sure of this because of the many who live and die never hearing the message of salvation.

What should we then offer to God in return for this great blessing?

In return for this great blessing we should offer to God continual thanks, and a life of loving service (Heb. xiii, 15, 16).

What should also be our earnest endeavor?

It should also be our earnest endeavor to bring others to the knowledge of this salvation, offered through Jesus Christ (I. Tim. ii, 4).

Unto what time do we ask God's grace that we may continue in the state to which we have been called?

We ask God's grace that we may continue in the same unto our life's end.

Of what are these words to remind us?

These words are to remind us that it is possible for those who have been called to the state of salvation, to fall away through sin or indifference (I. Cor. x, 12).

What do we ask in the Collect for the Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity?

In the Collect for the Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity, we ask that God will continually cleanse and defend His Church, and as it can not continue in safety without His help, that He will preserve it for evermore.

SEVENTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

In what do we declare the articles of our belief?

We declare the articles of our belief in the Apostles' Creed.

What do we chiefly learn in these articles of our belief?

"First, I learn to believe in God the Father, who hath made me, and all the world. Secondly, in God, the Son, who hath redeemed me, and all mankind. Thirdly, in God the Holy Ghost, who sanctifieth me, and all the people of God."

Where do we learn most of God as the Creator?

We learn most of God as the Creator in the Book of the Bible called Genesis.

What else is taught us throughout the Old Testament?

Throughout the Old Testament we learn of God's dealings with man as a Father.

Where do we learn most of God the Son?

We learn most of God the Son in the Gospel as found in the New Testament.

How is He there revealed to us?

He is there revealed to us as the Redeemer of mankind.

When was the Holy Ghost revealed to man?

The Holy Ghost was revealed to man when He came to the Church on the day of Pentecost, in fulfilment of our Lord's promise.

In what is His abiding Presence still made known among us?

His abiding Presence is still made known among us, through His work in the Church and the hearts of men.

To Whose influence do we owe all holy desires and good impulses?

We owe all holy desires and good impulses to the sanctifying influence of the Holy Ghost.

What is implied by the word "chiefly," in the above question of the Catechism?

By the word chiefly, is implied other articles of less prominence in the Creed.

What are the other main articles?

The other main articles are: Belief in the Birth, Death, Resurrection and Ascension of our Lord; Belief in the Holy Catholic Church which He established; Belief in the Communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the Resurrection of the body, and life everlasting.

What do we ask in the Collect for the Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity?

In the Collect for the Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity, we ask that God's grace may ever prevent and follow us, and make us continually to be given to all good works.

EIGHTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

You said that your sponsors promised for you that you should keep God's commandments; tell me how many there are?

Ten.

Which are they?

"The same which God spake in the twentieth Chapter of Exodus, saying, I am the Lord thy God, who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage."

To whom were the Commandments of God first given?

The commandments of God were first given to Moses, by whom they were taught to the people of Israel.

By whom were they carefully handed down to man?

They were carefully handed down by the Jewish Church.

By whom have they ever since been as faithfully taught?

They have ever since been as faithfully taught by the Christian Church.

How long, then, have they been observed by the children of God?

They have been observed by the children of God about 4000 years.

Repeat the commandments.

I. Thou shalt have none other gods but me.

II. Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them: For I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and show mercy unto thousands in them that love me, and keep my commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain: For the Lord will not hold him guiltless, that taketh his Name in vain.

IV. Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath Day. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all that thou hast to do; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God. In it thou shalt do no manner of work; thou, and thy son, and thy daughter, thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, thy cattle, and the stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it.

V. Honor thy father and thy mother; that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt do no murder.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is his.

What do we ask in the Collect for the Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity?

In the Collect for the Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity, we ask for grace to resist the temptations of the world, the flesh and the Devil, and with pure hearts to follow God.

NINETEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

What do you chiefly learn by the commandments of God?

I learn two things; my duty towards God, and my duty towards my neighbour.

What is your duty towards God?

“My duty towards God is to believe in Him, to fear Him, and to love Him with all my heart, with all my mind, with all my soul, and with all my strength; to worship Him, to give Him thanks, to put my whole trust in Him, to call upon Him, to honor His holy Name and His Word, and to serve Him truly all the days of my life.”

Where do we find this measure of love towards God given by our Lord?

We find this measure of love towards God, given by our Lord in St. Mark's Gospel, xii, 30.

What does belief in God mean?

Belief in God means an acknowledgment of Him as our Creator and our Father.

What does it mean to fear God?

To fear God means a due regard for His commands, and a fear of incurring His just anger through disobedience.

What has our Lord taught us of true love toward God?

Our Lord has taught us that true love toward God is ever shown in keeping His commandments (S. John xiv, 21).

What has He taught us regarding our worship of God?

He has taught us that our worship of God must be in spirit and in truth, and not merely with lip service (S. John iv, 24. S. Matt. xv, 8).

For what are we to give God thanks?

We are to give God thanks for all His blessings, but especially for the gift of eternal life through His Son Jesus Christ.

What does it mean to put our whole trust in God?

To put our whole trust in God means never to doubt His word, His truth, or His love.

What does it mean to call upon Him?

To call upon Him means to lift up our hearts in prayer.

What does it mean to honor His holy Name and His Word?

To honor His holy Name and His Word means never to use either with irreverence, or to indulge an irreverent demeanor when in His House.

How can our duty towards God alone be fulfilled?

Our duty towards God can alone be fulfilled by the aid of the Holy Spirit.

What do We ask in the Collect for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity?

In the Collect for the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity, we ask that inasmuch as we are unable of ourselves to please God, the Holy Spirit will in all things direct and rule our hearts.

TWENTIETH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

What is your duty towards your neighbor?

“My duty towards my neighbour is to love him as myself, and to do to all men, as I would they should do unto me: To love, honour, and succour my father and mother: To honour and obey the civil authority: To submit myself to all my governors, teachers, spiritual pastors and masters: To order myself lowly and reverently to all my betters: To hurt nobody by word or deed: to be true and just in all my dealings: To bear no malice nor hatred in my heart: To keep my hands from picking and stealing, and my tongue from evil speaking, lying, and slandering: To keep my body in temperance, soberness, and chastity: Not to covet nor desire other men’s goods; but to learn and labour truly to get mine own living, and to do my duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call me.

Who is our neighbour?

Every human being is our neighbour.

How then are we to act toward every human being?

We are to act toward every human being as we should wish to be treated in the same position in life.

Who are we to regard as our betters?

We are to regard as our betters, all who through age or station have a right to claim our deference.

Who is our spiritual pastor or master?

Our spiritual pastor or master is he who has been appointed our guide, or teacher, in spiritual things.

Why is an upright and godly life due our fellow Christians?

An upright and godly life is due our fellow Christians because we are all members of one body, and the sin of each reflects discredit on all (I. Cor. xii, 26).

Why is a godly life due our unchristian neighbours?

A godly life is due our unchristian neighbours, lest our examples prove a stumbling block to their acceptance of Christ (Rom. xiv, 21).

What is taught us by the mention of our duty in that state of life unto which it has pleased God to call us?

We are thus taught that there are many and varied conditions of life, each having its own duties and responsibilities.

What are we further taught?

We are further taught that we are not to covet or desire the station of others, but to be content with that in which God has placed us.

What do we learn in these two commands of duty towards God and our neighbour?

In these two commands we learn the whole duty of man, and all that is required of body and soul (S. Matt. xxii, 37-40).

What do we ask in the Collect for the Twentieth Sunday after Trinity?

In the Collect for the Twentieth Sunday after Trinity, we ask that through God's grace we may ever be ready both in body and soul cheerfully to accomplish those things which He has commanded.

TWENTY-FIRST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Why is the Lord's Prayer so called?

The Lord's Prayer is so called because it was given us by our Lord Himself (S. Matt. vi, 9-13).

What do you desire of God in this Prayer?

"I desire my Lord God, our heavenly Father, Who is the giver of all goodness, to send His grace unto me, and to all people; that we may worship Him, serve Him, and obey Him, as we ought to do. And I pray unto God, that He will send us all things that are needful both for our souls and bodies; and that He will be merciful unto us, and forgive us our sins; and that it will please Him to save and defend us in all dangers both of soul and body; and that He will keep us from all sin and wickedness, and from our spiritual enemy, and from everlasting death. And this I trust He will do of His mercy and goodness, through our Lord Jesus Christ. And therefore I say, Amen. So be it."

What is the first lesson taught us in the Lord's Prayer?

The first lesson taught us in the Lord's Prayer is that there is one God and Father of us all (Ep. iv, 6).

What is further taught us throughout this Prayer?

It is further taught us throughout this Prayer that we are not to pray for self alone.

What do we learn through the explanation given us by the Catechism?

Through the explanation given us, we learn that the Lord's Prayer covers almost every desire of body or soul.

What is the ruling spirit of this Prayer?

The ruling spirit of this Prayer is one of child-like confidence and trust in God.

Of what are we reminded by its first petitions?

By its first petitions we are reminded of our Lord's words: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and all things shall be added unto you" (S. Matt. vi, 33).

What are we taught voluntarily to yield to God in this Prayer?

We are taught voluntarily to yield our will to God's will.

What was evidently our Lord's intention regarding this Prayer?

It was evidently our Lord's intention that this Prayer should be offered daily.

What does it provide for the body?

It provides for the body all its daily needs.

What does it provide for the soul?

It provides for the soul the blessings of pardon and peace.

What do we ask in the Collect for the Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity?

In the Collect for the Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity, we ask that God will grant unto all His faithful people pardon and peace, that they may be cleansed from all their sins, and serve Him with a quiet mind.

TWENTY-SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

How many Sacraments has Christ ordained in His Church?

“Two only, as generally necessary to salvation; that is to say, Baptism and the Supper of the Lord.”

What is meant by the word “generally?”

The word “generally” here means, needful for all men, in common, wherever attainable.

What do you mean by this word Sacrament?

“I mean an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace given unto us; ordained by Christ himself, as a means whereby we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof.”

What is it, then, that we receive through a sacrament?

Through a Sacrament we receive some inward spiritual grace or gift.

Is this spiritual grace given by the Sacrament itself?

No; the Sacrament is only the means through which the grace is received.

Who alone can give the grace thus promised?

Our Lord, by Whom the Sacrament was ordained, can alone give the grace promised.

What then is necessary to make the Sacrament of value?

The Sacrament is of value only as we have faith in Christ, through Whose command it is received.

What other name is sometimes applied to the Sacraments?

The Sacraments are sometimes called Holy Mysteries.

Why are they thus called?

They are thus called because of the grace conveyed in a way which man can not comprehend.

How many parts are there in a Sacrament?

“Two; the outward visible sign, and the inward spiritual grace.”

What is the outward visible sign or form in Baptism?

“Water, wherein the person is baptized, In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.”

What is the inward and spiritual grace?

“A death unto sin, and a new birth unto righteousness: For being by nature born in sin, and the children of wrath, we are hereby made the children of grace.”

Are the two parts of a Sacrament separable?

Yes, if the Sacrament be received without faith, there can be nothing but the outward visible form.

Can the inward spiritual grace be received without the outward form?

Yes, the inward grace may be received through a hearty desire when the outward form is unattainable.

What do we ask in the Collect for the Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity?

In the Collect for the Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity, we ask that God’s household, the Church, may be kept in continual godliness, free from all adversities, and devoutly given to all good works.

TWENTY-THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

What is required of persons to be baptized?

“Repentance, whereby they forsake sin; and faith, whereby they steadfastly believe the promises of God made to them in that Sacrament.”

Why then are infants baptized, when by reason of their tender age they cannot perform them?

“Because they promise them both by their sureties; which promise, when they come to age, themselves are bound to perform.”

What is it then that our sureties have promised for us in Baptism?

Our sureties have promised for us repentance whereby we forsake sin, and faith, whereby we believe the promises God has given.

When is it promised that we will take these vows upon ourselves?

It is promised that we will take these vows upon ourselves, when we are old enough more fully to understand them.

What are our sureties commanded to do, meanwhile?

Our sureties are commanded meanwhile, to see that we be taught what solemn promises have been made for us, and all that a Christian ought to know, especially the Creed, the Lord’s Prayer, and the Ten Commandments (Bap. service).

What are our sureties further commanded?

Our sureties are further commanded that we be brought to the Bishop to be confirmed, so soon as we are thus sufficiently instructed.

Why should little children be given as early as possible the blessings of Baptism?

Little children should be given as early as possible the blessings of Baptism, that they may be numbered with the children of God.

At what age did God command little children to be brought to Him in the old covenant?

In the old covenant, God commanded little children to be brought to Him when eight days old (Gen. xvii, 12).

What is Baptism called in the Bible?

In the Bible, Baptism is called the washing of regeneration (Titus iii, 5).

What does regeneration mean?

Regeneration means being born again, into the Kingdom of God (S. John iii, 5).

How can this great privilege alone be obtained?

This great privilege can alone be obtained through faith in the promise of God.

What do we ask in the Collect for the Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity?

In the Collect for the Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity, we ask that God Who is our only refuge and strength, will grant that those things which we ask faithfully, we may obtain effectually.

TWENTY-FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Why was the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper ordained?

"For the continual remembrance of the sacrifice of the death of Christ, and of the benefits which we receive thereby."

What is the outward part or sign of the Lord's Supper?

"Bread and wine, which the Lord hath commanded to be received."

When did our Lord ordain this Sacrament?

Our Lord ordained this Sacrament just before He offered Himself a sacrifice for us (S. Luke xxii, 16).

What were His words of command?

His words were: "This do in remembrance of Me" (S. Luke xxii, 19).

How long was this remembrance of our Lord to be offered?

This remembrance of our Lord was to be offered until His coming again.

What is the great purpose of the Sacrament thus ordained?

The great purpose of the Sacrament thus ordained is to show forth our Lord's death (1 Cor. xi, 26).

What is the inward part or thing signified in this Sacrament?

“The Body and Blood of Christ, which are spiritually taken and received by the faithful in the Lord’s Supper.”

What are the benefits whereof we are partakers thereby?

“The strengthening and refreshing of our souls by the Body and Blood of Christ, as our bodies are by the bread and wine.”

How can these benefits alone be received?

These benefits can alone be received by partaking of this Sacrament, with faith in the atonement which it shows forth.

What were our Lord’s words when He consecrated the Bread and Wine for this Sacrament?

When He consecrated the Bread and Wine, for this Sacrament, our Lord said: “This is my Body;” “This is my Blood” (S. Matt. xxvi, 26, 27).

What had He said earlier?

He had said earlier: “He that eateth my Flesh and drinketh my Blood, dwelleth in Me, and I in him” (S. John vi, 56).

What is this Sacrament therefore called?

This Sacrament is therefore called, the Communion of our Lord Jesus Christ (I. Cor. x, 16).

What did our Lord add to His words “This is my Blood?”

To the words This is my Blood our Lord added —“Which is shed for the remission of sins” (S. Matt. xxvi, 28).

Of what then may we feel assured whenever receiving this Sacrament in faith and repentance?

Whenever receiving this Sacrament in faith and repentance we are assured anew of the absolution of our sins.

What do we ask in the Collect for the Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.

In the Collect for the Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity, we ask that God will absolve His people from their offenses, and deliver them from the power of sin.

TWENTY-FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Is the Sacrament of our Lord’s Supper, merely an empty form to those who receive it without faith and repentance?

No; it is far worse than an empty form, for we are told that whosoever receives this holy Sacrament unworthily is guilty of great sin (1 Cor. xi, 27, 29).

What is therefore required of those who come to the Lord’s Supper?

“To examine themselves, whether they repent them truly of their former sins, steadfastly pur-

posing to lead a new life; have a lively faith in God's mercy through Christ, with a thankful remembrance of His death; and be in charity with all men."

Where are we also earnestly exhorted to this self-examination?

We are also thus exhorted to self-examination, in the first Exhortation preceding the Communion Service in the Prayer Book.

How are we here bidden to examine ourselves?

We are here bidden to examine our lives and conversation by the rule of God's commandments (see Exhortation).

What are we bidden to do when seeing wherein we have offended?

When seeing wherein we have offended, we are bidden to confess our sins to God, with full purpose of amendment.

What are we bidden if the offense be against our neighbour?

If the offense be against our neighbour, we are bidden to seek reconciliation, and to make restitution to the uttermost of our power.

If unable to quiet our conscience by such means what are we advised to do?

If unable to quiet our conscience by such means, we are advised to go to some minister of God's Word, and of him seek comfort and guidance.

What power did our Lord confer upon His chosen ministers?

Upon His chosen ministers, our Lord conferred the power of declaring in His Name the forgiveness of sins (S. John xx, 23).

To whom did our Lord Himself extend this pardon when upon earth?

Our Lord Himself extended this pardon only to those who came to Him in sorrow and penitence.

Upon whom then can His ministers alone bestow it?

His ministers can alone bestow it on those who likewise seek it with true repentance.

What is absolutely necessary in our appropriation of any of God's spiritual gifts?

In our appropriation of any of God's spiritual gifts, a true faith in His mercy, and a thankful remembrance of the death of Christ is absolutely necessary.

What do we ask in the Collect for the Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity?

In the Collect for the Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity, we ask that God will stir up the wills of His people, that so they may bring forth plenteously the fruit of good works.

THE END.

BK 5875

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